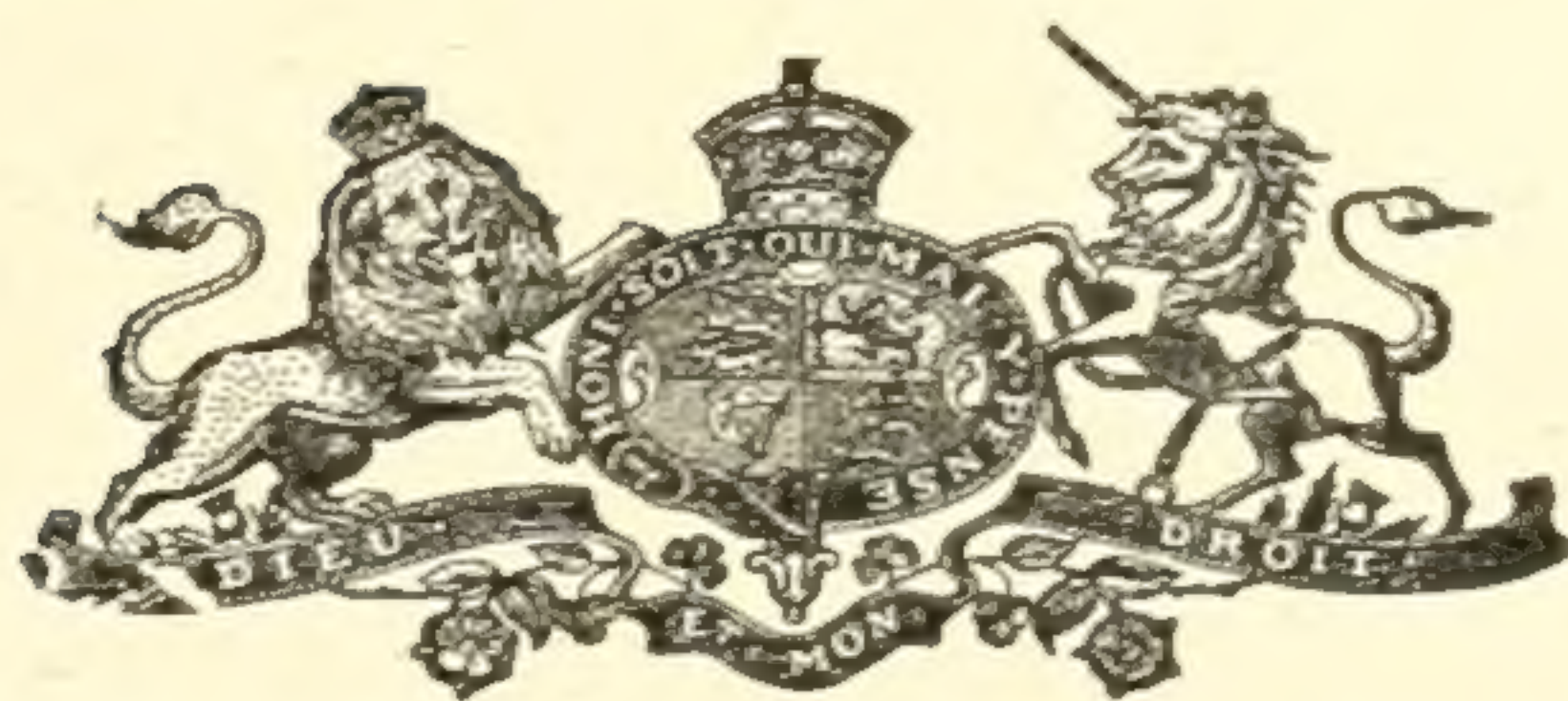


ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE MILITIA COUNCIL
FOR THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1906

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1907

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom and a Baronet ; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report of the Militia Council for the year ending December 31, 1906, such report being that of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, for the period above stated.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. BORDEN,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, January 12, 1907.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE MILITIA COUNCIL
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31,

1906

December 31, 1906.

THE MILITIA COUNCIL.

1. With the exception of the period from the middle of July to the end of September, during which three meetings only were held, the Militia Council has met regularly throughout the year. Fifty meetings in all have taken place.

2. The year has shown, in the opinion of the Council, a distinct advance in the general efficiency and conditions of service in the militia force. Much more remains to be done, but the success already attained affords good grounds for anticipating better progress in the future.

MILITARY POLICY.

3. The transfer, to the Dominion of Canada, of the garrison, fortifications and military buildings of the Imperial fortress at Halifax, N.S., which was nearing completion at the end of 1905, has been entirely completed during 1906.

Similarly the coaling station at Esquimalt, B.C., has been entirely taken over from the Imperial troops during the year.

The formal transfer of the two fortresses took place on January 18, 1906. The command of Halifax is now held by Col. C. W. Drury, C.B., Commanding Maritime Provinces; that of Esquimalt by Col. J. G. Holmes, commanding M.D. No. 11.

4. Shortness of funds has operated to prevent the policy of expansion of the militia in the North-west, outlined in the memorandum on Military Policy submitted by the military members in June, 1905, from being fully carried out. So far, however, as the exigencies of finance have permitted, that policy has been steadily kept in view. The new corps in the west, raised in 1905 in that connection, have done excellent work during 1906.

5. The increase to the permanent force, which, as stated in last year's report, is required in order to enable the infantry, artillery and engineers to provide efficiently for the necessary garrisons of Halifax and Esquimalt, has proved difficult. Recruiting

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has suffered seriously from the state of the labour market and the universal demand for labour at high wages. To meet the resulting shortage of men, until such time as the classes from which recruits are drawn in this country become better aware of the advantages offered by military service, the experiment has been tried of enlisting volunteers from the British regular regiments, now in process of disbandment, direct into the permanent force. The Army Council has been good enough to give its consent and there is every prospect of the experiment proving a success.

6. A new departure has been made during the year by the completion of arrangements for the temporary interchange of selected officers with the governments of India and Australia. For the present it is intended to send only one officer to each.

Captain J. H. Elmsley, Royal Canadian Dragoons, has been attached to the Indian Army for a year, while Lieut.-Col. O. B. S. F. Shore, D.S.O., 18th 'Tiwana' Lancers, has been sent to the Canadian Militia to fill his place.

Similarly Lieutenant E. Clairmonte, Royal Canadian Artillery, has been attached to the Australian Permanent Forces and Lieutenant P. S. Long-Innes, Royal Australian Artillery, has taken his place.

7. It is hoped that the new scheme, which is capable of further development should it prove a success, will afford officers of the Dominion an opportunity of studying the military systems of other portions of the Empire and of widening their military knowledge and experience thereby; while, conversely, the interests of the Dominion cannot but gain by the spread of knowledge of its people and resources in the other portions of the Empire from which the officers attached to the Canadian militia are drawn.

ORGANIZATION.

8. As regards organization, only two changes of importance have taken place, viz., the establishment of a Canadian Army Pay Corps, and the amalgamation of the Bearer Companies and Field Hospitals of the Canadian Army Medical Corps into 'Field Ambulances, Army Medical Corps.'

9. The creation of a Canadian Army Pay Corps will complete the organization of the larger commands by giving them officers capable of supervising the finance and carrying out the audit duties of the commands. This cannot but tend to the development of a much-needed decentralization and the acceptance of responsibility by senior officers.

10. The amalgamation of the bearer companies and field hospitals of the Army Medical Corps, into Field Ambulances, has been found desirable, inasmuch as it makes the organization more elastic and, by creating larger units, makes them more easy of administration.

11. The working of the large commands has continued to show that the establishment of such commands was desirable. Where errors are made, they are usually in military law, or in the wider principles of command, mistakes which are largely traceable to the long prevalence of the old system of centralization, under which such matters were invariably dealt with at headquarters.

12. The brigade organization of the cavalry and infantry has now been brought up to date, so far as the staff is concerned. That of the Field Artillery is nearly complete.

13. The mapping section of the Intelligence Division at headquarters has been re-organized as the Survey Division, with a view to greater simplicity of working and control.

MOBILIZATION AND DEFENCE.

14. The highly important questions affecting mobilization or the fitness and readiness of the militia for service when required, have received constant attention during the year. The number of matters of detail requiring consideration has been very large.

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15. Officers of the general staff have attended annual training at the camps, manœuvres and field days. Tactical and reconnaissance schemes have been drawn up and lectures delivered.

16. The defence of the Dominion has been carefully studied. The revision of the Halifax defence scheme has been completed to meet the new conditions, and the revised scheme submitted to the War Office for comment in accordance with custom.

INTELLIGENCE.

17. The duty of compiling military information has been carried out throughout the year. A number of foreign newspapers and professional magazines, as well as British Service papers and magazines, are taken in by the library of the department and carefully examined. The military information thus obtained is noted, compiled in convenient form and made available for the use of headquarters and of the officers of the militia staff.

18. The training of the officers of the Corps of Guides is an important part of the work of the Intelligence Division. This work has been carried on successfully at the several camps. The regulations promulgated in 1905 have worked well, and the work of training and organizing the corps, so far as the officers in Eastern Canada are concerned, has now reached a fairly satisfactory stage. The officers in the West are still not fully trained. It has not been thought desirable to touch the question of training the men until that of the officers has been properly dealt with.

MILITARY SURVEYS.

19. Excellent progress has been made with the military topographic survey of Eastern Canada.

In the course of the year the survey of the Niagara peninsula, on a scale of one inch to the mile, has been completed. The sheets, six in number, are all in the lithographers' hands, and will be ready for issue early in 1907. The work has been zealously performed and is generally of a high class nature.

20. The survey of the country included in the province of Ontario between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers has made material progress during the year. The field work of all the sheets covering the country to the east of a line drawn from Ottawa to Brockville has been finished, and its lithographic reproduction ought to be nearly completed before the end of next year.

21. The topography this year has been executed upon plane tables instead of with the prismatic compass as previously. The new work has proved much more satisfactory than the old and, if possibly not quite so rapid in the field, is far more accurate.

22. The work carried out during 1906 will be seen from the following figures :—

Topography, completed, about 2,600 square miles.

Transit lines run, about 1,600 miles.

Level lines run, about 1,000 miles.

A large number of special maps for military and departmental purposes have also been executed, including one of the new camp ground at Petawawa, manœuvre maps for field days, &c.

23. In addition to the regular work already referred to, three of the officers of the Survey Branch were engaged, during the months of July and August, with Captain Russell-Brown, R.E., professor of surveying at the Royal Military College, and a party of 16 cadets from the Royal Military College, upon a topographical triangulation of the country south of Montreal. This work was intended partly as a final and advanced course of instruction in surveying for cadets and graduates of the Royal Military

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College, and, at the same time, partly to prepare information and working points for the topographers who will be at work in that portion of the country during the coming year.

24. It may be mentioned that the department took the initiative in proposing to the Dominion Government the assembly of a conference of officials representing the different departments of state interested in survey questions, with a view to deciding upon the best methods of co-operation between the several departments in such matters and of co-ordinating and recording the work done.

25. The preliminary meeting of the conference has been held. The Dominion Government has also entrusted it with the duty of submitting recommendations having in view the inauguration of a general topographic survey of Canada.

ANNUAL CAMPS.

26. As in 1905, a special 'Memorandum for Camps of Instruction' was issued for the annual camps in 1906. It comprised regulations for their command and administration, together with a syllabus of the course of instruction in drill and musketry for each arm of the service. This was, with few exceptions, followed intelligently, and the administration of the camps showed a general advance upon that of previous years. The dates fixed for camps appear to have been found generally suitable.

NUMBERS PRESENT.

27. There still exists a regrettable deficiency of qualified subaltern officers and competent section commanders.

28. With this exception, the attendance at annual drill and especially at the camps of instruction, was highly satisfactory during 1906. The regulations issued from headquarters early in the year which, with a view to preventing the filling up of companies by men picked up anywhere at the last moment, required the service rolls of companies to be completed and copies submitted not later than 7 days previous to camp, were generally unpopular with commanding officers, largely through misunderstanding of their purport. Officers alleged that these regulations prevented their bringing many of their best men to camp, and stated that there would, in consequence, be a large deficiency in the numbers attending camp.

29. This forecast was not borne out by results, and the high figure of attendance reached in 1905, was maintained in 1906; while to the inspecting officers it appeared that, on the whole, there was an improvement in the class of men attending. Steps will, however, be taken to remove any reasonable cause of complaint against the regulation in question, next year.

30. The regulations regarding efficiency pay were better carried out than in previous years, but there is still room for improvement, both in the method of administering and in the standard of efficiency demanded. It is in contemplation to require in 1907 that a definite standard of efficiency in rifle shooting shall be attained by all men armed with rifles, in order to qualify them to draw efficiency pay.

31. A considerable amount of inefficiency also appears to exist in the non-commissioned ranks, men without experience or knowledge of their duties being often appointed sergeants, or corporals, for other than military reasons. This is being inquired into.

32. The Militia Council feel it right to record again their conviction that 12 days training is too short a time to enable the soldier to attain even moderate acquaintance with his duties. The allotment of 16 days to the Field Artillery has had a markedly good effect. Whether a general increase of the period of training is financially possible, or would be feasible without entailing interruption of the business of the country, is a large and important question. But whatever the answer to that question

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may be, it is right that the country be made aware of the drawbacks inherent in so short a period of training.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

33. No report on the annual camps would be complete which did not refer to the excellent work done by the Young Men's Christian Association, and the success which attended their efforts to add to the comfort of the troops in camp.

The Militia Council and the militia in camp generally are greatly indebted to the governing body and officers of the association. They may rest assured that their good work was warmly appreciated by all ranks.

CAMP GROUNDS.

CENTRAL CAMP AT PETAWAWA.

34. An extended use of the new central camp at Petawawa was made during 1906 in connection with artillery training. The erection of the necessary buildings, water arrangements, &c., were carried out in the early part of the year by the Royal Canadian Engineers with considerable ability, and it is understood that the camp gave general satisfaction to the officers who attended. The railway arrangements, however, left room for improvement. They were not good, and caused in some cases much inconvenience to the troops attending camp. The local agent of the railway (C.P.R.) did his best, but was unable to cope with all the work which had to be done.

35. It had been intended to assemble at Petawawa, during July and August, all arms of the permanent force, for combined training, but it was found that, owing to recruiting difficulties, the number of men who would be available from the cavalry and infantry would not have been sufficient to justify the expense involved in their transport.

It was, therefore, decided to confine the camp for the year to the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery (Heavy Battery), Royal Canadian Engineers, and to the 'gun practice' detachments of Militia Field, and Heavy Batteries.

OTHER CAMPS.

36. The lack of adequate rifle range accommodation is still a drawback to nearly all the camp grounds. Ottawa alone affords an ample amount. At London the range suffices because the smallness of the camp grounds makes it necessary for the troops to be trained in two successive camps. At Aldershot the range, though a good one, is not quite sufficient. All others fall considerably short of what is required.

37. As regards space for training, the area at Niagara, as has been previously reported, is quite inadequate, while London is only a degree better off. The acquisition of a suitable site to replace Niagara has not been carried through.

38. The troops of Military District No. 3, who had not previously had a chance of carrying out rifle practice since 1901, trained at Cobourg in order to take advantage of the rifle range there, the municipality being good enough to place a camp site at the disposal of the department. The site was good though confined. So soon, however, as the rifle range now being acquired at Kingston has been completed, a proper water supply installed, and the camp site better drained, it will probably be desirable to locate again the camp at Kingston.

39. The camp site used by the troops of Military District No. 4, at Ottawa, proved unsatisfactory, wet weather converting the camp itself into a swamp. The training area was, however, not unsatisfactory.

40. The camp ground for the 3rd Cavalry Brigade and 7th Brigade Field Artillery was located near Sherbrooke, both as being a neighbourhood more acceptable to the troops and also in order to take advantage of the good rifle range there. The ground

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selected proved to be somewhat too restricted, but this drawback was more than compensated for by the opportunity afforded for rifle shooting. The troops of this cavalry brigade had had no rifle practice for five years, and about 75 per cent of the men had never fired a rifle before.

41. The clearing of bush at both Sussex and Aldershot camps is being continued from year to year, as funds are available. The clear space is at present too small for satisfactory training, especially of mounted troops, but this is gradually being remedied. The same remark applies to some extent also to Lévis camp.

The opening of the new rifle range at Sussex has greatly improved this camp ground.

TRAINING—ACTIVE MILITIA.

42. During the past year special attention has been directed to the subject of training. While the training manuals were the same as last year, steps were taken to eliminate as far as possible all movements which were not of general utility, with a view to giving more attention to essentials, and with good results.

43. As regards general training, signs are noticed that officers are beginning to grasp the idea of their personal responsibility for the training of their squadrons, batteries and companies, upon which the basis of all true efficiency must rest. Much, however, still remains to be done in this respect, and although, speaking generally, the training of the troops has improved during the year, and it cannot be said that the improvement has been all that had been hoped for.

44. It is, however, satisfactory to note the increased practice in rifle shooting which has taken place at the annual camps this year, and the increased interest taken by all ranks in the annual course. With few exceptions, commanding officers have recognized the great importance of systematic instruction in musketry and the practice of judging distance. With this more general recognition, it is hoped that the efficiency of the troops in the use of the rifle will steadily increase.

45. For probably the first time for many years it was possible in 1906, at every one of the annual camps, to put the men through a more or less complete course of musketry. Musketry facilities, as already remarked, were often poor, but on the whole a great advance was made. An elementary course of judging distance was also introduced, but the importance of this practice is not yet fully recognized even by the skilled shots of the active militia.

46. Sub-target guns and miniature ranges were widely used for instruction. Where both were used, the results were excellent, but, as usual, the utilization of the former depended much upon the personal attitude of the officer in command of the camp.

CAVALRY

47. The training of the cavalry of the active militia in camp, generally, showed an advance on that of last year. This advance was most marked at Niagara, the only camp at which the syllabus of instruction laid down for cavalry was fully carried out. At most other cavalry camps it was only followed in a half hearted manner. This was no doubt mainly due to want of military knowledge on the part of camp commandants, who should have seen that cavalry commanding officers observed the instructions laid down, and ought to have helped them in so doing. But it is noticeable that many camp commandants, from want of knowledge, hesitate to supervise the training of arms other than their own.

48. For probably the first time, the whole of the cavalry had, in 1906, an opportunity of carrying out target practice with the service rifle. In several corps much keenness to perform creditably was shown. Practices at judging distance, though of an elementary nature, were also carried out.

49. On the whole the class of horses brought to camp showed an improvement on previous years. The best horses were those from the Maritime Provinces.

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50. The class of men in the cavalry is everywhere good on the whole, and compares favourably with the class joining the other arms. Of the cavalry, the country corps are superior to the majority of city corps, in most respects.

51. The field forges introduced last year were generally used, except by the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, and gave satisfaction to the men, as well as useful practice in horse-shoeing in the field.

52. The condition of the saddlery in use requires attention. It is kept too dry, and unless this matter is attended to, its life will be shortened. The Ordnance Stores Corps authorities have been instructed to take this up.

53. An extraordinary number of officers were absent with or without leave, both from training and from their regiments on the days on which the latter were seen at work. Camp commandants and commanding officers were altogether too lax in this respect. The good turn out of the non-commissioned officers and men made the shortage of officers the more regrettable.

ARTILLERY.

54. The training of the field artillery of the active militia showed, on the whole, a distinct advance over that of the previous year. The turn out was better and the batteries as a rule were better horsed. There were of course exceptions—the field batteries of Nova Scotia, for example, could not be said to be well horsed.

55. Delays in supply unfortunately caused many deficiencies in technical and other equipment, which in some cases proved a severe handicap to the units. Most of these deficiencies are now in process of being rectified.

56. Militia field batteries depend largely for their training upon the knowledge possessed by officers commanding artillery brigades. Where these are competent the result is generally good. Too many brigade commanders are apt merely to stand by and look on.

57. The gun practice at Petawawa camp gave better results than last year, but still was not up to the mark. Probably the terrain was still somewhat too difficult.

Many officers seemed to have failed to grasp the intricacy of the problem with which the field artillery officer will have to deal in action, and so found themselves wanting when confronted with field service conditions and the difficulty of locating and ranging on service targets.

In some cases officers neglected to take advantage of the opportunities afforded them for familiarizing themselves with the conditions, before proceeding to actual gun practice, and so failed to do their batteries justice.

In many cases, also, the specialist branches of a battery (gunlayers, rangetakers, &c.) were deficient in training and could not be relied upon by battery commanders for the accurate work which is essential if good results are to be obtained.

58. It is to be regretted that a large number of officers of field and heavy artillery were absent from these practices, many without leave. The batteries were thus, in many cases, unnecessarily handicapped by the want of keenness in their officers.

59. The training of the garrison batteries, as distinct from the field batteries, of the active militia, showed a definite improvement during 1906, as did their heavy gun practice, especially at Halifax.

60. The four days additional training allowed to the artillery gave most valuable results.

ENGINEERS.

61. The engineer companies are doing their best to improve their knowledge, and have made progress during the year. At one or two camps, however, it was found necessary to employ them on special work, which prevented the proper practice of their military duties. In all cases the engineers worked well, but, unless in the case of an emergency, they should not be withdrawn from their proper course of instruction. There is still a shortage of technical engineer material.

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INFANTRY.

62. The general principle of the syllabus of instruction laid down for both cavalry and infantry was, as in 1905, to eliminate mere "parade-movements, and to give enough elementary drill to enable commanders to get their troops into fighting formation, and practice minor tactics and field manœuvres.

More latitude of action was, however, allowed than in the 1905 syllabus, and the drill to be learned was further simplified.

63. The results were good, especially where the infantry training was supervised by a good brigade commander, who watched and assisted the regimental officers in training their men. In some cases the brigade commanders and brigade majors were not sufficiently acquainted with their work.

64. It is still difficult to get officers generally, and particularly company officers, to assert their authority and handle their men with decision. Failure to do so, which usually comes from lack of knowledge, or self-reliance, on the part of the officer, produces bad results, even in close order and parade work. With the wide extensions of front necessary, under modern conditions, it is apt to lead to irremediable confusion in action.

65. All company officers should be themselves at least fair shots, and competent to teach their men how to use their rifles and shoot properly, but this is by no means universally, or even usually, the case.

66. Advanced guard, scouting, and outpost duties were too little practised by all arms of the service.

FIELD DAYS.

67. Successful field days were held at several camps, especially at Niagara, where a considerable portion of the troops employed bivouacked on the ground the previous night.

At some camps, however, e.g., London and Cobourg, want of available ground prevented action in this direction. This is to be regretted.

The defects brought to light at these exercises show plainly the necessity for giving senior officers the opportunity for practising the handling of troops.

DEPARTMENTAL CORPS.

68. The Army Service Corps worked well and gave general satisfaction. In one case the officer in charge failed to show himself equal to his responsibilities, but even in this case the actual supply of the troops was satisfactorily carried out.

The present system of supply might well be extended, by allowing the corps to do the whole of the slaughtering and baking, wherever, as is possible in nearly all camps, satisfactory arrangements can be made.

69. The Medical Services were generally efficient, the sick few and well cared for.

CITY CORPS.

70. The foregoing remarks apply in general terms, *mutatis mutandis*, to the city corps, but it may be added, that the city corps officers are usually better acquainted with the actual drill and are more ready to exercise a real command over their men.

71. With one or two exceptions, in the west of Ontario and in Quebec, the city corps, generally, did good work during the year. As remarked last year, their efficiency suffers from too constant drill in drill halls and too little work in the open air.

72. An opportunity to remedy this defect was offered this year by the permission given to city corps to form provisional battalions for four days attendance at the annual camps. The city corps in M.D. No. 2, and the 66th Regt. from Halifax, took full advantage of the permission, with excellent results. It is to be regretted that other corps did not care to do so.

73. A further opportunity was offered to city corps, in the shape of Field Day manœuvres, on Thanksgiving Day, at Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. The Quebec

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corps had already turned out for a field day earlier in the year, and the Halifax bat- talions had taken part in the annual mobilization of that fortress.

Practically all city corps within reach of the three centres named attended Thanksgiving Day manœuvres and did good work, so obtaining most useful ex- perience. It is hoped to extend this system further next year.

74. There is still much room for improvement in rifle shooting and ‘judging distance’ practice among the city corps, as among the corps training at annual camps.

75. The number of officers and men trained in district camps is as follows:—

Military District.	AUTHORIZED ESTABLISHMENT.			RECEIVED 12 DAYS TRAINING.			RECEIVED UNDER 12 DAYS TRAINING.			UNTRAINED.		
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
No. 1, London.....	307	3,548	636	228	2,791	552	13	...	...	58	757	84
2, Niagara.....	540	6,275	1,236	331	4,443	944	54	382	35	155	1,450	257
3, Cobourg.	311	3,218	838	221	2,436	698	4	8	1	86	774	139
4, Rockcliffe.....	183	2,163	667	140	1,813	564	4	25	...	79	325	103
5, Three Rivers...	196	1,980	122	116	1,501	74	10	100	1	70	379	47
6, Sherbrooke.....	199	1,853	1,629	143	1,752	1,545	6	4	6	50	97	78
7, Lévis	304	3,453	489	235	2,770	371	...	...	...	69	683	118
8, Sussex.....	220	2,503	561	175	2,117	492	...	...	...	45	386	69
9, Aldershot.....	276	3,328	471	211	2,768	398	7	12	...	58	548	73
10, Local Camps...	110	1,022	966	88	864	845	1	13	16	21	145	105
11, Victoria.....	24	341	3	16	267	3	...	7	...	8	67	...
12, Charlottetown..	55	636	85	46	590	81	1	14	...	8	32	4
Totals	2,725	30,320	7,703	1,950	24,112	6,567	100	565	59	667	5,643	1,077

76. The number of officers and men trained at local headquarters during the year is as follows:—

Military District.	AUTHORIZED ESTABLISHMENT.			RECEIVED 12 DAYS TRAINING.			RECEIVED UNDER 12 DAYS TRAINING.			UNTRAINED.		
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
No. 1.....	102	1,148	18	67	859	11	23	259	5	12	30	2
2.....	249	3,240	59	208	3,143	55	14	4	...	27	93	4
3.....	102	1,214	15	92	1,107	15	...	...	...	10	107	...
4.....	87	1,031	14	79	1,014	9	8	...	...	...	17	5
5.....	192	2,465	380	162	2,437	145	...	...	...	30	28	235
6.....	38	410	8	32	387	8	3	7	...	3	16	...
7.....	88	1,080	13	66	1,008	11	...	...	...	22	72	2
8.....	56	705	8	47	607	8	...	...	...	9	98	...
9.....	94	1,326	14	70	879	14	7	263	...	17	184	...
10.....	32	369	5	26	263	...	3	60	...	3	46	5
11.....	53	623	5	45	405	5	4	168	...	4	50	...
12.....	18	231	3	18	221	3	...	8	2	...
Totals.....	1,111	13,842	542	912	12,330	284	62	769	5	137	743	253

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TOTAL TRAINED.

77. The total number of officers and men trained at district camps and local headquarters during the year is as follows:—

	AUTHORIZED ESTABLISHMENT.			RECEIVED 12 DAYS TRAINING.			RECEIVED UNDER 12 DAYS TRAINING.			UNTRAINED.		
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
District Camps.....	2,725	30,320	7,703	1,950	24,112	6,567	100	565	59	667	5,643	1,077
Local Headquarters...	1,111	13,842	542	912	12,330	284	62	769	5	137	743	253
Totals.....	3,836	44,162	8,245	2,862	36,442	6,851	162	1,334	64	804	6,386	1,330

TRAINING—PERMANENT FORCE.

78. As remarked last year, it is upon the standard of efficiency maintained in the permanent force that the efficiency of the militia in general ultimately depends, since the most important duty of the permanent force is to supply instructors for the active militia.

79. During 1906 the permanent force has had to struggle against the handicap of a strength much below establishment. This weakness has been due partly to difficulties of accommodation, partly to the difficulty experienced in obtaining recruits, and to the prevalence of desertions. Both these last may be directly traced to the unprecedented demand for labour throughout Canada generally.

A further difficulty, in the case of the mounted corps, was the deficient amount of stable accommodation and consequent shortage of horses.

80. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the work performed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles and Royal Canadian Dragoons was creditable, especially when the lack of proper training ground is considered.

81. An innovation was introduced into the training of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery this summer, when the two batteries composing the brigade proceeded by route-march from their headquarters at Kingston to the central camp at Petawawa, a distance of 184 miles.

The march, in many cases through country only recently opened up, was well managed ; the country people on the route had an opportunity of seeing their militia force, and the batteries gained valuable experience.

82. Unfortunately the condition of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery cannot be said to be satisfactory. The matter has received the earnest consideration of the Militia Council, and steps have been taken which will, it is hoped, improve matters. At the same time it is but bare justice to state that officers and men of both batteries worked heartily and well at the Petawawa artillery camp, where for two months they were almost incessantly at work assisting the batteries of the active militia at their gun practice.

83. Their own gun practice was not very satisfactory. It is quite probable that both men and horses had been rather overworked and were inclined to be stale. Steps will be taken to remedy this next year.

84. The Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery at Halifax and Quebec have worked well and made good progress during the year. The former have had much to learn and are rapidly becoming efficient in their special work. Their gun practice suffered from delay in the supply of the necessary ammunition.

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85. The Royal Canadian Engineers, outside of Halifax, have again this year been assembled in regimental camp. The work generally has been creditable and the corps is steadily gaining experience. The work done at Halifax is reported to have been exceptionally good.

86. The Royal Canadian Regiment, like the rest of the permanent force, has suffered from being under strength. Nevertheless the work done at Halifax and other places has been generally very fair.

87. The work of the Permanent Army Medical Corps has been well reported upon during the year.

88. The Army Service Corps are rapidly learning their work and have made real progress. With more experience on the part of the officers, the corps will be very valuable.

89. The Ordnance Stores Corps devotes much attention to its duties. Its officers should be, and no doubt will become in time, the technical expert advisers of officers commanding districts and commands, in all matters relating to the proper equipment of the troops with what they require for the field, and the proper care of that equipment when in their charge.

PERMANENT FORCE GENERALLY.

90. There can be no doubt but that the efficiency of the permanent force generally would gain greatly if a specific period each year could be set aside for the training of the units themselves. It was unfortunate that this could not be done this year and that the units could not be brought together for combined training at the Petawawa Camp. It is hoped that it may prove feasible to do so in 1907.

SIGNALLING.

91. Signalling instruction during the past year has been zealously carried out by the signalling staff and corps of signallers.

92. In the permanent force progress is being made but there is still room for improvement. In the city corps signalling is making good progress. In the rural corps in camp considerable keenness was shown, but in many instances commanding officers failed to detail again the men who had been trained the previous year. Hence the majority of the signallers were again only beginners and results were not so good as had been looked for. A proposal to remedy this state of affairs will be submitted shortly. In all 41 officers and 684 non-commissioned officers and men received instruction in semaphore signalling.

93. As regards general efficiency in signalling in the active militia, the 77th Regiment (a rural corps) heads the list with a highly creditable record, the 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec, being second and heading the list of the city corps.

In the permanent force, 'A' Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons, No. 4 Company, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, and No. 8, Company, Royal Canadian Regiment, took the first place in their respective arms.

94. The new Signalling Regulations, promulgated this year, have much facilitated the administration and control of the signalling service.

The Garrison Signalling classes held at the various centres were well attended and showed good results, 26 officers and 173 warrant and non-commissioned officers and men obtaining certificates.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

95. At the Canadian School of Musketry, two courses were held, at each of which 50 officers and non-commissioned officers attended. In all 33 officers and 47 non-commissioned officers obtained certificates, 14 being 'Distinguished.' The average

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shooting this year was higher than that of previous years. The Ross rifle was used exclusively by the officers and men undergoing instruction. It is reported to be well adapted for quick-firing at movable and disappearing objects, and to be particularly accurately sighted in regard to elevation.

MUSKETRY.

96. On the whole good progress has been made in musketry training during the year. The practice in camps, in particular, showed a great advance, though much more still remains to be done. In the city corps a certain number of the men are sure to be good shots. A considerable number more obtained fair results. But it is to be feared that there are in every corps many men who seldom or never go down to the range, and are quite useless with the rifle. No doubt in many cases rifle ranges are not available, at any rate within convenient distance, but, with every allowance made, the proportion of poor shots is far too large.

97. A musketry badge for the best shot in each regiment of infantry or cavalry of the active militia was authorized this year and gave rise to keen competition. Extra pay for a qualified officer in each regiment, to act as Regimental Musketry Instructor, was also authorized for camps, with good results. In the competition for the Gowan Challenge Cup, No. 4 Company, 23rd Regiment, was successful.

98. A handsome silver bowl was presented by the Imperial officers in garrison at Halifax, at the time of the transfer of the fortress, for rifle competition among the several units of the permanent force. This will be competed for next year.

SUB-TARGET GUNS.

99. The sub-target guns have been widely used and have without doubt been responsible for much of the improvement noticed. The department has made a generous distribution of them and it is now proposed to issue some to selected cadet corps. They require, however, to be suitably housed and sheltered from the weather, and to be well lighted when used. Difficulty in fulfilling these conditions and in taking care of the guns is mainly responsible for the fact that they are not more widely used.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

100. The number of rifle associations is still large. The membership to date is as follows :—

	Number.	Members.
Military Rifle Associations....	122	13,465
Civilian Rifle Associations..	344	21,239
Totals....	466	34,704

The above figures show an increase of 16 military associations, and a decrease of 24 civilian ones.

PERMANENT FORCE.
ESTABLISHMENTS.

101. Although authority was obtained from parliament in 1905 to raise the establishment of the permanent force to a maximum not exceeding 5,000 men, in order to provide for the garrisons of Halifax and Esquimalt and other requirements, it was decided that the increase should only proceed gradually and as funds were available.

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For the year 1906 it was determined that the numbers should not, for financial reasons, exceed the following :—

Corps.	All Ranks.
Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	200
Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles.....	120
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.....	258
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.....	790
Royal Canadian Engineers.....	300
Royal Canadian Regiment..	1,067
Army Service Corps.....	100
Army Medical Corps..	100
Ordnance Stores Corps.....	120
Total.....	3,055

102. In spite of the fact that the establishment of the permanent force was thus kept down to the lowest requirements of the service, it was not found possible to obtain sufficient recruits to complete even the reduced establishment. It is to be regretted that the native-born Canadian does not enlist in greater numbers. The fact is probably attributable mainly to the condition of the labour market, for the Canadian soldier is to-day more highly paid than any other regular soldier in the world, receiving, on enlistment, \$2 per month more than the United States recruit. There are, at present, two recruiting stations, viz., at Montreal and Toronto ; at the former 117 recruits were obtained and at the latter 231. The question of establishing other recruiting depôts in other large centres of population is one to be considered. In this connection it may be recalled that the Imperial Government has, as already stated in paragraph 5, recently sanctioned the enlistment of 300 non-commissioned officers and men belonging to units of the Imperial Army which are now about to be disbanded.

103. The supply of officers for the permanent infantry has not been sufficient to complete the authorized establishment, in consequence of the failure of all but two of the infantry candidates to qualify at the examination held at the conclusion of the spring 'long' course at the Royal Military College. Another candidate has recently qualified at the November examination.

CHANGES OF STATION.

104. The following changes of station between units of the permanent force have taken place during the year:—

'A' Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons, has been transferred from Toronto to St. Jean, P.Q.

'B' Battery, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, has been transferred from Kingston to Toronto temporarily, and No. 7 Company and No. 3 Depôt, Royal Canadian Regiment, from St. Jean, P.Q., to Fredericton, N.B.

STATE.

105. The following return shows the state of the permanent force on June 30, 1906:—

Name of Corps.	Authorized Establishment.	Strength on Dec. 31, 1903.	Strength on June 30, 1906.	BECOME NON-EFFECTIVE.								ENROLLED.					COMPOSITION OF PRESENT CONTINGENT AS TO LENGTH OF SERVICE.					Serving with Pension from Imperial Government.
				Discharged by Purchase.	Discharged—Unsuitable.	Discharged—Invalided.	Discharged—Time Expired.	Deserted.	Died.	Transferred.	Total.	Enlisted.	Re-enlisted.	Transferred.	Returned from Desertion.	Total.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2 Years.	2 to 3 Years.	(Over 3 Years.		
Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	224	124	125	7	7	...	4	25	...	59	102	37	1	60	5	103	58	30	10	27	1	
Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles.	121	95	77	9	9	2	1	17	...	1	39	20	...	1	...	21	47	11	7	12	...	
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.....	395	256	241	10	6	1	1	44	2	4	68	43	1	...	9	53	87	70	12	72	1	
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	1079	456	546	6	9	5	6	65	2	22	115	178	8	14	5	205	246	137	23	140	26	
Royal Canadian Engineers.....	368	185	209	6	7	...	7	35	1	3	59	73	...	10	...	83	95	47	2	62	3	
R. C. Regiment No. 1 Depot	121	45	73	6	4	1	...	21	...	...	32	59	1	...	...	60	55	1	2	12	...
" " ".....	123	83	78	3	4	3	1	29	...	38	78	62	...	2	9	73	37	10	5	26	...	
" " ".....	121	32	68	...	3	...	...	18	...	4	25	56	4	1	...	61	56	2	1	9	...
" " ".....	721	552	555	...	20	5	7	79	2	9	129	94	...	30	8	132	197	156	58	144	40	
" " ".....	121	31	45	2	3	...	...	4	...	...	9	19	1	1	2	23	21	7	...	17	...
" " ".....	121	31	45	2	3	...	...	4	...	...	9	19	1	1	2	23	21	7	...	17	...
Canadian Per. Army Service Corps.....	138	44	53	3	1	...	...	2	...	2	8	15	...	2	...	17	36	9	...	8	5
Permanent Army Medical Corps	127	46	64	...	2	1	...	9	...	10	22	24	...	15	1	40	30	14	7	13	4	
Ordnance Stores Corps.....	134	89	108	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	12	...	10	...	22	31	10	46	21	13
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	31	20	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	8	4	3	10	2
Totals.	3924	2058	2267	60	76	18	27	348	8	152	689	695	16	148	39	898	1007	511	176	573	95	

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ESTABLISHMENTS—ACTIVE MILITIA (OTHER THAN PERMANENT FORCE).

106. During the year the following changes have taken place in the establishments of units of the active militia:—

The Army Medical Corps has been reorganized, as previously stated, by combining bearer companies and field hospitals into field ambulances.

The 2nd Regiment 'Queen's Own Rifles of Canada' and the 5th Regiment 'Royal Highlanders of Canada' have been formed into two battalions of eight companies each.

An independent company of infantry at New Liskeard has been organized.

A Royal School of Artillery has been organized with headquarters at Quebec, and including the present schools at Halifax, Quebec, Kingston and Esquimalt.

The 2nd Division of the 1st Regiment, Canadian Artillery, has been organized as a separate regiment, and designated 'The 7th Nova Scotia Regiment Canadian Artillery.'

An independent squadron to be known as 'The Alberta Rangers,' with headquarters at Macleod, Alberta, has been formed.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

107. The appointments made during the past year have been few: At headquarters, Major R. A. Helmer, 43rd Regiment, has been appointed Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General for musketry.

The following changes in the staff of the Royal Military College have taken place during the past year:—

Lieut. H. V. Bodwell, R.O., was appointed Assistant Instructor in Civil Engineering, Lieut. T. V. Anderson having resigned.

Lieut. E. F. E. Dawson, R.E., was appointed instructor of surveying.

REGULATIONS.

108. Regulations on the following subjects have been issued during the year:—

Regulations for cadet corps (revised).

Regulations for the inspection of armouries, clothing and equipment.

Regulations for pay and allowances.

Regulations for rifle associations (revised).

Regulations for the Royal Military College (revised).

Regulations for the Signalling Service.

INSTRUCTION.

109. In addition to those previously existing, Royal Schools of Instruction have been established as follows:—

Artillery, at Halifax and Esquimalt.

Infantry, at Halifax.

A course of special instruction in *matériel*, for Ordnance Stores Corps officers, was held at Petawawa camp during the summer.

110. At the annual camps an attempt was made to deal with the difficulty, previously referred to, of the paucity of qualified subaltern officers, by holding classes, followed by an examination, in order to enable provisionally appointed infantry officers, who had found themselves unable to attend a school of instruction, to qualify for the rank of lieutenant. A number of officers were thus enabled to qualify, but the large majority had taken no trouble to prepare themselves by study in advance, and so failed to pass.

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The results were as follows:—

Camp.	Date.	No. of officers who qualified.	No. of officers who failed.	Total No. who presented themselves.
Aldershot, N.S	Sept. 19-20, 1906	6	7	13
Sussex, N.B.	July 4 5, 1906	3	1	4
Rockliffe, Ont.	June 28, 1906	13	1	14
Three Rivers, P.Q.	July 3, 1906	—	20	20
London, Ont.	June 28, 1906	5	14	19
Cobourg, Ont.	June 25, 1906	—	24	24
Niagara, Ont.	June 22, 1906	9	35	44
Lévis, P.Q.		—	—	—

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS.

111. Two examinations for promotion in the permanent force were held during the year, viz., in May and November.

At the former, 9 officers presented themselves for examination, and at the latter, 30. The results of the May examinations are as follows:—

Lieutenants for promotion to captain	4
Captains for promotion to major	3

112. Two classes were held at the Royal Military College, for the long course, in March and September, which resulted as follows :—

March.—The total number who attended was 24. The total number of candidates preparing for promotion, who did not take the examination, was 7. The total number who passed the examination was 9.

September.—The total number who attended was 12. The total number of candidates preparing for promotion, who did not take the examination, was 7. The total number who passed the examination was 2.

INSTRUCTION IN ENGLAND.

113. Two officers and two non-commissioned officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery were sent to England to attend the gunnery staff course.

Captain S. S. Weatherbie, O.S.C., successfully passed the entrance examination to the Ordnance College.

ENTRANCE TO STAFF COLLEGE.

114. Captain P. E. Thacker, R.C.M.R., and Captain H. Kemmis-Betty, R.C.R., have successfully qualified for nominations at the entrance examination for the Royal Staff College and join the course commencing in January, 1907. One officer failed to reach the required standard.

TACTICAL FITNESS FOR COMMAND.

115. A ‘tactical fitness for command’ test was conducted by Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, K.C.M.G., C.B., prior to his departure from Canada. Seven officers presented themselves to take the test, of whom five succeeded in passing.

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. ENTRANCE TO ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

116. The number of candidates who presented themselves at the entrance examination for the Royal Military College was 47. The number who successfully passed that examination was 38, of 35 joined the college in September.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

117. There were held, during the year, provisional schools of instruction, as follows:—

Cavalry.—Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan.

Engineering.—Petawawa.

Infantry.—Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Port Arthur, Kenora, Fort Francis, Stratford.

Signalling.—Montreal, Winnipeg, Halifax, Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, London.

Canadian Army Service Corps.—Quebec and Ottawa.

Ordnance Stores Corps.—Ottawa.

Equitation.—Quebec.

118. The number of certificates issued during the six months ending June 30, 1906, to officers and non-commissioned officers was as follows:—

Arm and Station.	OFFICERS.				N.C. OFFICERS.				SIGNALLING.			ARMY SERVICE CORPS.		MUSKETRY.		Total.				
	Long Course.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Technical Engineers.	Equitation.	Sergeant-Majors.	Sergeant-Instructors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	N.C. Officers.		Officers.	N.C. Officers.		Distinguished.	Qualified.		
												Officers' Instructors.	Grade 'B.'						Asst. Instructors.	Grade 'B.'
Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto.	4	9	9	23	7	7			16									77		
Royal School of Instruction, Winnipeg.		5	*10	113					3								1	35		
Royal School of Artillery (Field), Kingston.		6	4	5	2				9	6								42		
Royal School of Artillery (Garrison), Halifax and Quebec				10					10	2								22		
Royal School of Infantry, London.		6	8	34					19									72		
Royal School of Infantry, Toronto.	3	12	14	51					35	2								124		
Royal School of Infantry, St. Jean and Fredericton.		7	7	2	1				1									18		
Royal School of Infantry, Halifax.	2	3	14	19					9	31								72		
Royal School of Infantry, Quebec.	1	11	12	20					1	2								47		
Royal Canadian Engineers.				3														3		
Corps of Guides (Provisional Schools).																		8		
Infantry (Provisional Schools).		9	6	90				2	22	1								130		
Signalling (Provisional Schools).												4	8	7	101			120		
Army Service Corps (Provisional Schools)																7	13	20		
Canadian School of Musketry.																				
Medical Corps (Provisional Schools)		1	17	12														48		
Equitation (Board of Examiners).					46													46		
Cavalry (Provisional Schools), M.D., No. 10.		7	3	14					24									48		
Grand total.	10	76	101	293	3	56	13	149	44			4	8	7	101	7	13	3	4945	

*2 Infantry certificates.

+6 Infantry certificates.

+1 Caretaker's certificate.

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119. The number of commissions issued during the year was 746.
The number of warrants issued during the same period was 28.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

120. The number and description of medals issued during the year is as follows:—

Colonial Auxiliary Forces, Long Service medal	159
Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration	13
North-west 1885 medal	2
Long Service and Good Conduct medal (permanent force)	10
General Service medal	Nil
Total	184

CADET CORPS.

121. The number of new cadet corps formed was 15; the number of corps disbanded was 8; and the number remaining is 132.

122. The number of cadet corps continues to increase. The interest manifested during the year in these important organizations has been keen and active. The majority are in good order so far as drill is concerned, and many are taking advantage of the issue of free ammunition, recently authorized, to acquire a knowledge of rifle practice. The promise of a sub-target gun to those corps which have suitable accommodation has added greatly to the interest taken in shooting. Many of the boys are good shots, and a few companies sent representatives to the Dominion and the Provincial rifle meetings, who competed with fair success against the more experienced competitors.

EQUIPMENT.

123. The taking over of the garrisons of Halifax and Esquimalt, with the maintenance of their armament, and the organization of several new batteries of field artillery, combined with an expansion all round of the different branches of the service, have, together, caused the demands for equipment of all kinds to be exceptionally heavy. The indents have embraced materials for all branches of the service, both general and technical.

CLOTHING.

124. The clothing supplied to the force continues to give satisfaction, and few complaints as to pattern or material reach the department.

CAMP EQUIPMENT.

125. A generous supply of camp equipment of all authorized kinds was issued to the several brigade and divisional camps of training, and few faults were found.

It may be added that the lengthened and most important camp at Petawawa entailed a considerable amount of ordnance work not called for in previous years.

PICKETING EQUIPMENT.

126. Recent experience tends to show that the old method of issuing picketing equipment for ordnance stores, in camp, to the different mounted units might possibly be reverted to, with advantage to both the troops and the public. The issue would then

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be returned to ordnance stores on the break up of camp, in the same manner as tents, blankets and other camp issues.

This would not mean that a first issue would not be made on organization; but the issue, so made, would be retained in mobilization stores, so that, in the event of a sudden call for active service, the unit would be prepared to take the field at once.

This method would enable the Ordnance Stores Corps to overhaul, during the interval between camps, all picketing material, make necessary repairs, and have all ready for the following camps of training. The matter is under consideration.

ARMOURERS.

127. Armourers were sent to all the camps of training. They made, as far as it was possible, in the limited time placed at their disposal, an inspection of all the small arms in the possession of the units, and carried out the work of repair as well. It unfortunately cannot be said that the arms were in the condition in which they ought to have been.

RIFLES.

128. The permanent force have been issued with the Ross rifle, Mark II, and many rifle associations with the same rifle, Mark I.

Complaints, as to these rifles, would not appear to be more frequent than those made about other service rifles, at their first introduction. Defects observed are being rapidly remedied.

AMMUNITION.

129. The reserve of ammunition of all kinds has been steadily and materially increasing.

The following tables show issues made by districts:—

Small arm ammunition issued on re-payment, for year ending June 30, 1906.

Military District.		Rounds.	Amount.
			\$ cts.
No. 1.....		37,200	288 00
" 2.....		17,970	243 27
" 3.....		11,866	105 60
" 4.....		32,263	616 38
" 5-6.....		29,000	215 00
" 7.....			
" 8.....		33,140	427 90
" 9.....		65,640	936 20
" 10.....		125,383	1,762 56
" 11.....		51,650	785 50
" 12.....		30,400	335 90
Total.....		434,512	\$5,716 31

	Rounds.
Lee-Enfield, ball.....	319,042
blank.....	100
Snider, ball.....	11,920
blank.....	1,000
Gallery, ball.....	90 470
Martini-Henry, ball.....	80
Morris tube.....	7,000
Revolver, Colts.....	1,200
Tubes, friction.....	700
Shells, empty.....	3,000
Total.....	434,512

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Small arm ammunition issued for practice during year ending June 30, 1906.

		Rounds.—Lee-Enfield.		
Military District.		Gallery.	Ball.	Blank.
No. 1.....		59,800	206,790	300
" 2.....		62,500	529,390	128,700
" 3.....		14,320	165,455	4,500
" 4.....		10,010	441,248	6,052
" 5-6.....		10,000	220,885	24,148
" 7.....		21,853	314,718	62,260
" 8.....		53,800	146,024	45,830
" 9.....		75,000	335,840	
" 10.....		31,110	343,776	70,770
" 11.....			204,720	
" 12.....		1,700	130,170	2,900
Issued to militia corps for league competition			95,060	
Total		340,093	3,134,076	345,460

STORE BUILDINGS.

130. The proposed new store buildings at Toronto and Montreal, and the enlargement of the present building at St. John, will be a great boon in the way of proper housing and care of the steadily increasing equipment of all kinds at the above stations.

131. Stores housed at St. Helen's Island, Montreal, are practically cut off from the city and mainland during several weeks of each winter. When this occurs, other stations would, in case of an emergency, have to supply the requirements which should be met from the stores belonging to this district.

132. A general increase in accommodation for military stores and munitions of war will be necessary, in the near future, both in Ontario and in the West. Modern requirements in stores, equipment, ammunition, &c., tend to increases both of value and of bulk, and it is bad policy to leave valuable stores without proper care and accommodation.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

133. The appointment of principal veterinary officers to Commands has worked well and produced very satisfactory results, both in reducing unfounded claims for damage to horses, and in conducing to the more rapid settlement of valid claims.

134. The number of injuries to horses was greater than usual during the year. They were as follows:—

Kicked on parade.....	3
" on picket lines.....	9
Injured on parade.....	31
" in stables.....	3
" on cars.....	4
Influenza.....	6
Rope burn.....	8
Laryngitis.....	2
Saddle injuries.....	4
Distemper.....	2
Colds.....	5
Heart disease.....	2
Pneumonia.....	2
Various.....	7
Total.....	88

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RATIONS.

135. The supplies furnished to the various camps were of good quality, the only complaints being in regard to the jam and bacon. On the whole there was little cause for criticism.

The scale of ration has been slightly altered; evaporated vegetables and onions now become an option with cheese.

Bread in nearly every camp was baked by the Canadian Army Service Corps, and proved a great success, being of better quality than that supplied by the local contractors.

The forage supplied was, in nearly every case, satisfactory, particularly after the first day or two.

136. The handling of supplies by the Canadian Army Service Corps has proved a great boon to the troops, judging from the reports received from the camp commanders.

The camp cooking range which the department has been supplying as part of the camp equipment has proved a success; but more of these are needed to allow each corps to have them.

ARMAMENT GENERALLY.

137. The armament of the militia is gradually assuming its proper proportions in respect of guns, small arms and ammunition.

MACHINE GUNS.

138. Apart from the garrisons of Halifax and Esquimalt, the number of machine guns in possession of the troops is 16.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

139. The field batteries are now all armed with 12-pr. B.L. guns, and the full complement of ammunition will shortly be completed.

140. This distribution releases from the field forces the 9-pr. R.M.L. This gun being obsolete, it is not proposed to re-issue it as a service weapon.

141. As, however, the 12-pr. gun is being replaced in other armies by a more modern quick-firing weapon, a supply of the new 18-pr. q.f. gun adopted for the British service has been ordered from England, the delivery of which is shortly expected.

142. The acquisition of further guns, with a complement of ammunition, will still be needed for the field forces, but, beyond that, it is not considered necessary to add to the artillery for the existing forces.

FIXED DEFENCES.

143. Disregarding the old R.M.L. guns, and excepting that mounted in the fortresses of Halifax and Esquimalt, the modern ordnance consists of 7.5 inch and 6 inch, B.L., and 4.7 inch, and 12-pr., and 6-pr. Hotchkiss q.f. guns. It is expected that emplacements, where necessary, for these guns will be completed by the autumn of 1908.

PATTERNS, PROVISION AND INSPECTION OF GUNS, SMALL ARMS, VEHICLES, AMMUNITION, ARTILLERY AND TECHNICAL STORES.

144. Progress in these matters has been made, and the installation of a machine to test steel and other components used in manufacture in Canada is in progress.

154. The inspection of explosives, outside those of Halifax fortress, has yet to be provided for.

146. The construction of limbers, wagons and other wheeled vehicles is in progress by the Ottawa Car Company, at Ottawa, under supervision.

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ROSS RIFLE.

147. The supply of the Ross rifle has been accelerated.

148. This rifle was placed in the hands of the troops in June, 1906. As the rifle aims at being a modification of all modern patterns of small-arms, its introduction revealed the weak points inherent in new models. They are now well known and good progress has been made towards remedying them. A very careful and thorough inspection is made, during manufacture, of components, and of the finished rifle. The materials entering into the composition of the rifle are carefully tested, and defects, as far as possible, obviated.

149. In addition to the above, investigations have been made at the factory by the Inspector of Small-arms on the following main points, in the matter of which some defects have shown themselves:—Sights, bands, butt plates, magazine feed and extractor.

A rifle combining these changes will shortly be submitted by the company.

DOMINION ARSENAL.

150. The output of the arsenal was fully up to the quantity decided on, in gun and small-arm ammunition, and rendered possible by financial limitations. The quality of the small-arm ammunition was quite to standard and has given general satisfaction. An increase to the output of small-arm ammunition is a question for further consideration, as a still further provision for reserve ammunition is necessary.

ENGINEER SERVICES.

151. This is a most important branch of the military service, so much so, that no exertions should be spared to maintain it in a high state of efficiency, both as regards personnel and equipment.

152. Among the multifarious duties allotted the engineers are: construction, road-making, fortification, electric lights, telegraphs, telephones and wireless signals, mechanical and steam appliances. These services are rendered by the fortress, field and telegraph companies, so that their efficiency must be one of concern.

153. Work, in the various commands and districts, connected with the construction of rifle ranges, water supply, drainage, fortification, barrack repairs, &c., have been carried out satisfactorily by the Royal Canadian Engineers. To this corps, also, is due the credit of the laying out and construction of the Petawawa Camp, and its various buildings. In addition to the construction of huts and stables, there was the installation of an excellent water and gas supply, as well as telephone and telegraph service.

154. The instruction of the various field companies and field telegraphs must shortly be assigned to the Royal Canadian Engineers; by means of established schools and local classes.

LANDS ACQUIRED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

155. The following lands have been acquired for military purposes, during the year ending December 31, instant:—

Brandon, Man.—Site for rifle range and camp ground, 271½ acres.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Kensington rifle range, 116¼ acres.

Woodstock, N.B.—Extension of site for drill hall, 80 feet x 30 feet.

Petawawa.—7,702 acres, as part of the camp site.

156. As regards the Petawawa camp site; during the preceding year there were acquired 32 properties, containing 4,272 acres, at a total cost, including legal fees, of \$41,869.05, or an average of \$9.80 per acre. Since that date 44 properties, containing 7,702 acres, at a total cost of, legal fees excepted, \$54,145, or an average of \$7.03 per acre, have been acquired.

157. There remain to be acquired 38 properties, estimated to contain 6,390 acres.

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158. In purchasing these properties no distinction has been made by the department between patented and unpatented lots, i.e., settlers whose titles to the lands they had for years cultivated and in connection with which they had acquired certain rights were not technically perfect, were compensated as if they owned the land. It was considered that it would, otherwise, be a great hardship to disposses them. There seems no reason, however, why patents should not be issued, in those cases in which the vendors were entitled to them, direct to the Crown, as represented by the Minister of Militia and Defence, but this the Ontario Provincial Government has not yet been able to see its way to doing. An effort will be made to have that decision re-considered. It might help to overcome the difficulty if the department should purchase outright, from the province, the remaining Crown lots within the camp site, estimated at 55,000 acres, instead of leasing them. These lots are all waste land, and are not worth more than 25 cents per acre.

159. There is another reason why such a course might, with advantage, be followed. Since the selection of Petawawa as the camp site, it has transpired that certain parties hold licenses to cut the timber on a large portion of the site. The late Provincial Government promised a 99 years' lease, at a nominal rental, of the Crown lands within the camp site, in the event of its being located at Petawawa. The present government has made it a condition to the carrying into effect of that promise that the consent of the timber licensees be first filed in the department at Toronto. The licensees consequently now possess in their licenses, an asset which they value at about \$1,750 per square mile, but which, before the camp was located at Petawawa, was of little, if any, value to them. If the Crown lands are acquired by purchase, the whole 114 square miles will belong to the Dominion Government, and the acquisition of the timber licenses will not be absolutely necessary.

MILITARY PROPERTIES UNDER LEASE.

160. The rent collected for military properties, under lease, for the year ended June 30, 1906, was as follows :—

Military District No. 1, London.. . . .	\$ 62 00
“ 2, Toronto.. . . .	383 25
“ 3, Kingston.. . . .	680 55
“ 4, Ottawa.. . . .	24 37
“ 5 and 6, Montreal.. . . .	547 25
“ 7, Quebec.. . . .	1,780 31
“ 8, Fredericton.. . . .	237 25
“ 9, Halifax.. . . .	86 17
“ 11, Victoria.. . . .	385 00
“ 12, Charlottetown.. . . .	6 87
	<hr/>
	\$4,193 02

AID RENDERED BY THE MILITIA TO THE CIVIL POWER.

161. During 1906 the militia rendered aid to the civil power at Winnipeg, Man., Kingston, Ont., Buckingham, Que., and Hamilton, Ont., as follows:—

Place.	Period.	Strength.	Purpose.
Winnipeg.	March 30–April 1..	27 off., 269 other ranks, 40 horses	Trouble caused by Street Railway Employees.
Kingston.	June 28.....	Detachments from ‘A’ and ‘B’ Batteries.	Trouble among Italian Navvies.
Buckingham....	Oct. 8–Oct. 23....	18 off., 152 other ranks, 38 horses.	Strike, Maclaren’s Mill Employees.
Hamilton... ..	Nov. 23–Dec. 7....	11 off., 161 other ranks, 53 horses	Strike, Street Railway Employees.

162. On the several occasions on which the troops were called out they are reported to have conducted themselves in a creditable manner, and rendered material assistance in bringing to an end the troubles which necessitated their service.

163. The expenditure for 1905-6 amounted to \$5,594,009 or \$1,644,167 in excess of the amount expended during 1904-5, the increase being distributed as follows :—

164. The increase in expenditure on the permanent force, \$1,014,166, which amount does not include contingent expenses, such as transport, &c., was due to the Canadian Government taking over the fortresses at Halifax and Esquimalt, the two garrisons requiring between them about 1,500 men and entailing the following extra expenditure :—

(b) Larger expenditure for clothing consequent upon the augmentation of the force. As, however, the cost of outfitting a soldier is greater the first year of his enlistment than afterwards, his outfit lasting three years or more, the expenditure for clothing, for the additional troops raised during 1905-6, was much greater than it will be for the same troops for the years 1906-7 and 1907-8.

(c) \$220,000 paid to re-imburse the Imperial Government for garrisoning Halifax some six months after July 1, 1905, the date from which Canada agreed to assume the cost; \$200,000 being taken from the vote for 'pay,' and \$20,000 from the vote for 'supplies' for the permanent force. This was due to the fact that it was not possible to replace all at once the Imperial troops by Canadian ones; the exchange had to be carried out gradually.

In this connection it may be stated that no claim has yet been received from the Imperial Government for the pay and maintenance of Imperial troops at Halifax thus retained there after July 1, 1905; but the Army Paymaster has estimated the cost at \$250,000, not including certain expenditure paid by the War Office, amounting probably to \$50,000, which would leave \$80,000 still due by the Canadian Government.

(d) A payment of \$130,639 to the Imperial Government for stores taken over at the time of the transfer of the garrisons, and for steamers, lighters, boats, &c., taken over at Halifax.

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The following statement shows the value of the stores, steamers, &c., taken over from the Imperial Government, and the payments made thereon:—

	Amount deducted at 50 p.c. from vocabulary prices account part-worn stores.	Amount deducted at 10 p.c. vocabulary prices account new stores.	Amount payable by Canadian Government.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ordnance stores, Halifax.....	13,558 53	14,600 00	173,124 43
" " Esquimalt.	8,630 84	6,282 13	65,338 55
Engineers stores Halifax.....	7,728 79	2,026 74	25,969 48
" " Esquimalt.. . . .	8,004 19	636 87	13,736 08
Barrack, hospital and prison stores, Halifax	43,894 74	155 96	45,313 65
Medical stores, Halifax.....	379 44	27 23	626 57
Sundry stores, Halifax, Esquimalt.....	11,405 10	361 61	19,187 39
Vessels, boats and their stores (estimated) Halifax.....	10,000 00	.....	44,602 54
	\$103,601 63	\$24,090 54	\$387,898 69
Amount paid on account.....			130,639 34
Still due Imperial Government.			\$257,259 35

It will be seen by the foregoing that 10 per cent reduction from the vocabulary prices of the Imperial Government was made on new stores, and 50 per cent on part-worn stores. Only such part-worn stores, as were practically new, were taken over. The original cost of all new and part-worn stores is shown at \$515,590 on the books of the Imperial Government. The reduction at 50 per cent was \$103,601.63, and at 10 per cent \$24,090.54; leaving \$387,898.69 payable to the Imperial Government, of which \$130,639.34 has been paid, as already stated.

The most of these stores do not require to be renewed very often, and consequently the annual outlay for some time will be small.

The vessels, boats, &c., taken over were :-

SS. <i>Alfreda</i>	£6,550	=	\$31,876 66	net cost.
SS. <i>Lily</i>	750	=	3,650 00	"
W. D. Lighter.....	1,005	=	4,891 00	"
Boats.....	400	=	1,946 66	"
Stores.....	459 18 2	=	2,238 22	"
	£9,164 18 2	=	\$44,602 54	"

The boats are employed in the daily service of the fortress, conveying men and stores to outlying forts and posts, laying submarine cables and mines, taking parties to and from the rifle range, &c.

165. The \$1,014.166 increased cost of permanent force, 1905-6, as compared with 1904-5, may, therefore, be accounted for as follows:—

Pay and maintenance of additional troops raised	\$663,526
Paid Imperial Government for stores, &c.	130,640
Paid Imperial Government for garrisoning Halifax after July 1, 1905.....	220,000
	<hr/> \$1,014,166

166. The increase in the expenditure for annual drill was due to a larger number being trained than during the preceding year. The following shows the number paid for each year :—

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	Officers.	N.C.O.	Men.	Total.	Horses.
1905-6... ..	2,919	8,013	28,186	39,100	6,775
1904-5... ..	2,572	7,589	23,307	33,468	4,894
Increase over 1904-5	347	424	4,879	5,632	1,811

The numbers who drew efficiency pay, and the amounts paid were as follows :—

	1st year men.	2nd year men.	3rd year men.	Amount paid.
1905-6... ..	13,540	6,920	14,725	\$155,428
1904-5... ..	12,413	5,413	9,486	113,432
Increase over 1904-5	1,127	1,507	5,239	\$ 41,996

The vote of \$810,000 was insufficient to meet all the expenditure for annual training 1905-6 and, consequently, the vote for 1906-7 had to be drawn upon. Owing to the expansion of the force and the larger numbers training this expenditure is increasing yearly. In the very near future \$1,000,000 will be necessary to train the entire militia.

167. The increased expenditure for military stores was due to larger purchases of tents, ambulance wagons, &c., and sundry equipment necessary for the militia, and the same may be said of clothing for the active militia.

168. A special grant of \$27,000 to the 5th Regt. Royal Highlanders of Canada, Montreal, for a new armoury, and heavy expenditure on the walls at Quebec and the forts at Lévis, account for the \$48,600 increase under head of military properties.

169. The \$76,000 increase in allowances to the active militia was owing to claims under this head for 1904-5 being received too late to be paid out of the funds of the year to which they belonged, to the rates being slightly increased, and to the organization of new corps.

170. In pursuance of the policy of decentralization, a paymaster for the Maritime Provinces and one for Western Ontario were appointed in July, 1905, and all payments for authorized expenditure, incurred in those commands, are now made by the paymasters; without referring the claims to Ottawa. The change has been found to work extremely well.

Similar appointments are now being made for the other commands and for the western districts.

171. Following are two statements showing (a) the expenditure under the various votes for the year 1905-6, and (b) the expenditure for the past ten years for the various services.

172. With reference to (a), the expenditure of \$1,224,875 on capital account for arms, reserve stores, lands and rifle ranges was distributed as follows:—

i. Ordnance, limbers and wagons... ..	\$278,201 21
ii. Saddlery and harness... ..	47,675 51
iii. Lands for military purposes... ..	67,014 33
iv. Clothing and necessaries... ..	277,922 50
v. Military stores... ..	120,672 35
vi. Rifles... ..	367,656 59
vii. Rifle ranges... ..	65,733 16

173. The expenditure on (i) includes a payment of £40,000=\$194,666.67, to Vickers Sons & Maxim, England, for work done on contract for field guns, &c., given them some time ago.

174. The saddlery, harness, clothing and necessaries, and military stores were purchased as a reserve of those articles.

175. The amount expended on (iii) was for Petawawa camp (\$41,500), extension of Rockliffe range (\$16,000) and rifle range at Brandon (\$9,500).

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176. The amount expended on rifles, with the exception of a small amount paid for inspection, was paid to the Ross Rifle Company. Final payments were made on 13,000 rifles, handed over in lots of 1,000 each.

177. The expenditure on (vii) was for construction of new rifle ranges, extension of old ones, also for purchase of land for rifle range purposes.

The following shows the principal ranges on which expenditure was made:—

Charlottetown, P.E.I., for land.. . . .	\$13,035
Westminster, B.C., for land.. . . .	6,518
Owen Sound, Ont., for land.. . . .	4,078
Owen Sound, Ont., construction.. . . .	1,800
Bridgetown, N.S., construction.. . . .	825
Goderich, Ont., construction.. . . .	2,467
Lulu Island, B.C., construction.. . . .	2,483
Port Hope, Ont., construction.. . . .	4,200
London, Ont., construction.. . . .	1,495
Hamilton, Ont., construction.. . . .	6,300
Winnipeg, Man., construction.. . . .	2,618
Toronto Long Branch, construction.. . . .	8,345
Hull, P.Q., construction.. . . .	1,400
Petawawa, Ont., construction.. . . .	4,300

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

(a) VOTES FOR MILITIA SERVICES, 1905-6.		Expended.	
		\$	cts.
By Statute—			
Pay of Chief of General Staff, Inspector-General, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster General and Master-General of the Ordnance.....		21,600	00
By Vote—			
Pay of Staff, Permanent Corps and Active Militia, including allowances.....		1,348,495	64
Military Survey—Intelligence Branch.....		15,517	66
Annual Drill.....		809,924	47
Salaries and Wages of Civil Employees.....		72,002	90
Military Properties, Works and Buildings.....		304,950	24
" Stores.....		174,979	96
" Clothing and Necessaries.....		429,726	88
Provisions, Supplies and Remounts.....		463,668	04
Transport and Freight.....		84,856	40
Grants in aid of Artillery and Rifle Associations and Bands and Military Institutes...		45,825	00
Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Contingencies.....		39,995	82
Royal Military College of Canada.....		86,243	30
Dominion Arsenal.....		215,037	00
Defence, Esquimalt, B.C.....		179,255	55
Departmental Library.....		972	23
Compensation for injuries at Annual Training.....		490	00
Special Service—South Africa.....		9	53
Capital Account—Arms, Ammunition, Rifle Ranges, Lands, Reserve Clothing, Equipment, &c.....		1,224,875	65
Capital Account—For manufacture of Reserve Ammunition at Dominion Arsenal....		75,000	00
Gratuity to Mrs. T. Bacon.....		91	50
Sault Ste Marie Strike.....		492	03
Total.....		\$5,594,009	80
Pensions.			
By Vote—			
Militia, Rebellion, 1885, and General.....		\$16,202	46
" Fenian Raid, &c. (New Militia).....		955	20
By Statute—			
Militia, Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837-8.....		160	00
" Pensions Act, 1901.....		9,422	86
Total.....		\$26,740	52
REVENUE.			
		\$	cts.
Casual.....			\$24,640 97
Ammunition, Stores and Clothing.....	\$10,500 26		
Rents.....	4,193 02		
Miscellaneous.....	17,497 96		
			32,191 24
Royal Military College.....			23,067 00
Total.....			\$79,899 21

(b) STATEMENT of Expenditure for the ten years ended June 30, 1906

	1896 97.	1897 98.	1898 99.	1899-00.	1900 01.	1901 02.	1902-03.	1903 04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pay of headquarters and district staffs	41,353	38,592	39,525	41,769	41,093	44,203	67,296	69,544	83,816	143,880
Pay of Permanent Force, including officers, n.c.o.'s and men attached, guards of honour and military survey. Allowances for care of arms, drill instruction and postage to Active Militia	256,476	251,103	225,715	197,655	248,639	270,028	284,474	407,874	563,200	1,118,836
Annual drill, including supplies and transport	63,280	77,876	74,556	99,603	70,882	51,746	51,696	82,268	56,791	122,897
Salaries and wages of civil employees.	430,168	299,628	422,553	424,991	454,357	529,625	385,190	562,236	699,724	809,924
Military properties—maintenance	67,868	65,420	68,994	70,000	86,495	93,956	94,994	64,682	64,984	72,603
" construction	39,101	33,447	34,819	39,930	39,203	47,760	49,201	50,511	49,854	50,523
" rifle ranges and lands	73,491	66,453	86,114	118,704	191,858	220,785	140,173	142,682	205,799	254,427
Warlike and other stores .....	.....	14,659	62,758	96,949	76,104	74,961	64,165	140,326	90,404	132,747
Clothing and necessities for Permanent Force and Active Militia	50,427	46,868	79,084	58,087	85,171	99,079	89,319	673,075	536,511	174,980
Provisions and supplies for Permanent Force.	232,167	87,344	169,978	185,079	209,657	224,805	142,364	401,958	424,983	429,727
Transport and freight, other than annual drill	115,899	119,911	109,973	117,934	121,790	129,694	129,896	158,378	165,189	463,668
Grants to rifle associations and bands	43,998	39,976	44,970	39,863	39,824	39,308	39,091	54,855	54,783	84,856
Royal Military College	39,950	35,000	42,425	36,942	36,035	39,950	37,987	40,499	49,100	45,825
Dominion Arsenal	59,616	58,232	65,395	69,230	72,520	81,912	75,006	90,387	86,477	86,243
Arms and ammunition	58,492	72,832	84,276	102,952	110,783	207,614	149,998	224,911	225,563	290,037
Gratuities and compensation.	745,965	173,740	393,688	161,498	131,551	224,736	299,689	197,401	427,718	1,092,128
Miscellaneous votes	5,158	42,915	28,018	2,574	5,411	1,210	2,823	934	4,736	582
Defences of Esquimaux	45,123	119,318	423,124	202,138	48,046	70,122	168,748	59,433	53,543	41,470
Special services, South Africa	45,119	44,899	44,670	12,989	128,140	122,432	111,943	109,987	109,987	179,256
Halifax, provisional garrison .....	.....	.....	.....	1,427,502	558,811	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	\$2,413,651	\$1,688,213	\$2,500,635	\$3,624,654	\$3,106,241	\$2,828,887	\$2,515,309	\$3,551,941	\$3,953,162	\$5,594,009
Total of expenditure under last three headings, this being of an Imperial nature.....	\$45,119	\$44,899	\$44,670	\$1,558,756	\$1,036,822	\$377,393	\$243,199	\$109,987	\$109,987	\$179,256
PENSIONS.										
1837-38	1,520	1,480	1,520	840	800	600	360	320	280	160
Fenian Raid	2,894	2,871	2,583	2,339	2,339	2,261	2,268	2,373	2,337	955
North-west rebellion, 1885.....	18,864	18,918	18,712	18,571	18,103	18,317	18,188	17,916	16,420	16,202
Pensions Act, 1901	8,304	7,101	9,423
Totals	\$23,278	\$23,269	\$22,815	\$21,750	\$21,242	\$21,178	\$20,816	\$28,913	\$26,138	\$26,740

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178. In concluding this report, the Militia Council is desirous of placing on record how keenly the loss sustained by the death of Colonel L. F. Pinault, C.M.G., late Deputy Minister of Militia, has been felt by the Militia Council and the militia force generally. Able, efficient, and conscientious in all his work, he was a tower of strength to the department. His absence from the consultations of the Council will be severely felt.

179. Appended are the following reports:—

Report of the Inspector-General for the year ended December 31—Appendix A.

Report of the Director-General of Medical Services for the year ended December 31—Appendix B.

Report of the Commandant of the Royal Military College for the year ended June 30—Appendix C.

Report of the Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal for the year ended June 30—Appendix D.

E. F. JARVIS,
Secretary, Militia Council.

F. W. BORDEN,
President, Militia Council.

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APPENDIX A.

OTTAWA, December 15, 1906.

FROM THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL, CANADIAN FORCES.

To the Honourable

The Minister in Militia Council.

1. SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the state of the militia for the past year, a portion of which report has been collected from sources outside my own branch, as my inspection tour through Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, during the season when the more easterly troops were performing their training in camps of exercise, prevented my getting a personal knowledge of their work or efficiency. I, also, missed seeing, during their training, a number of 'city' corps that were, however, thoroughly inspected by competent officers.

2. I am unable to furnish complete abstract returns of the state of corps of the several arms of the service, as returns from which the abstract reports are compiled have not all, as yet, been received.

PERMANENT FORCE.

3. During the current year I made the usual inspections of the Permanent Units, which I found as satisfactory as could be expected, considering the deficiencies in numbers (a net shortage of 839), and the continual drain upon certain of them to augment the garrisons of Halifax and Esquimalt which continue to remain far under strength.

4. The fortress at Quebec, and the dépôts at which the companies, referred to, are stationed, have, practically, become recruiting stations for the garrisons of Halifax and Esquimalt, consequently the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, at Quebec, and the companies of the Royal Canadian Regiment, west of Halifax, cannot be expected to show efficiency equalling that of corps permitted to carry on their work under ordinary conditions.

5. The shortages in the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles militate against their usefulness as instructional units, and, to some extent, against their efficiency, but, in time, these corps may be able to complete their establishments.

6. Besides the difficulties in recruiting for the permanent force, and the drain upon it to help to maintain the establishment of the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimalt, there is the large number of desertions to be taken into account. These desertions are out of all proportion to the establishments, and the financial loss to the public is very serious, to say nothing of the demoralizing effect upon the force.

7. Furthermore, this question of desertion applies equally, from a moral if not a material standpoint, to the active militia, in relation to whom penalties for desertion are seldom enforced; and a large Canadian personnel is being passively educated to treat their sacred promises and oath to faithfully serve their country and bear true allegiance to their Sovereign, in a light and contemptuous manner, that may, at some future day, prove fatal to service in the field. Men of the active militia, as well as those of the permanent force, are attested and take oath to serve for three years; but how many of them think it worth their while to serve the prescribed time or to even secure a proper discharge?

8. With regard to drill hall accommodation, at 'permanent force' stations, which I called attention to in my report, last year, I beg to be again allowed to call attention to the urgent necessity for having comfortable halls provided, wherein the officers and

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men attached to Permanent Units, for purposes of instruction, may be made comfortable, particularly during the three months' course that commences in January of each year.

CAVALRY—ACTIVE MILITIA.

9. With regard to this arm of the service there is an evident improvement since last year, the recruiting was satisfactory, and there was a marked improvement in the horses; the season selected for training being, apparently, a suitable one.

10. Great progress, also, has been made in Manitoba and the Territories,—the 15th Light Horse making a very important addition to the Canadian Cavalry establishment.

11. The Canadian Mounted Rifles, composed of four independent squadrons, went into camp in June; three squadrons drilling at Edmonton and the fourth at Medicine Hat.

12. The camp at Edmonton was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O., R.O., a superintendent of the Royal North-west Mounted Police, a very efficient and capable officer. Colonel Macdonell was ably assisted by an officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles and a non-commissioned officer of that corps, as adjutant, and sergeant-major, respectively.

13. It is hoped that, in the future, the command of the Canadian Mounted Rifles will be given to its senior officer, as that would tally more with the announced policy of the department, which, as I understand it, is to secure every corps being independent of outside assistance and as self-sufficient as possible.

14. It is as evident this year, as it was in former years, that a large percentage of the non-commissioned officers and men of cavalry regiments, throughout Canada, are of good physique and intelligence, comparing most favourably with those of the other arms of the service.

15. It is to be regretted that the syllabus prescribed for cavalry training, in the older provinces, was not, except in the Cavalry Brigade at Niagara, adhered to—everything appeared to be, as prescribed, in Manitoba and the Territories.

16. The forges issued by the department have been found most useful, and satisfactory results have been secured therefrom. In the case of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, they were not issued, for what reason I have not been able to ascertain.

17. It is difficult to understand why, in some instances, a certain amount of medicine was issued to veterinary officers, while in others no issue was made. It would appear advisable to make this service uniform, which could be brought about by having veterinary field chests available for issue to all regiments going into camps of instruction, or upon actual service.

18. A small saddler's field chest might also be issued, for purposes of repair to saddlery injured in camp.

19. It has been found, and I am aware of this fact from long experience as a District Staff Officer, that the saddlery of cavalry regiments does not receive proper attention, that it is allowed to become dry and brittle for want of proper dubbing—it is simply a waste of dubbing to apply it cold upon dry leather. Something might be accomplished to overcome the evil were printed instructions issued to those responsible.

20. Independent of the 'wanting to complete list,' it appears that no fewer than thirty-five officers absented themselves from training this year, without leave; no doubt their absence has been made a subject of official inquiry.

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

21. The practice of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, which was not very satisfactory, points to the urgent necessity of arrangements being made to enable the batteries to carry out their annual training before practice. No sooner had the brigade proceeded to the practice camp than the greater part of the personnel were required for the purpose of carrying out the gun practice of the militia field batteries. When we add to this the fact that both batteries were much under strength, it will be seen that allowances must be made for the practice not being what it should.

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22. The above remarks apply equally to the heavy battery, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, and, in addition, it is to be remembered that this company was only recently organized as a heavy battery; the company commander had not, therefore, the opportunity of giving his company the preliminary training it should have had.

23. On the other hand the work of this company and that of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, in connection with the practice of the militia artillery units, was very satisfactory.

24. Coast Defence Companies and Companies Nos. 1 and 2, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, carried out their training and practice at Halifax this year, for the first time since that fortress had been taken over by Canada. The training is reported to have been good, considering the fact that both companies were new to the work, and, moreover, were much under strength. The practice reports have been forwarded to the Royal School of Artillery for criticism; it is, therefore, impossible at present to state results.

25. At Esquimalt it has been impossible to carry out gun practice with the small number of men now there, but a draft is being sent out which will, it is hoped, enable the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery to carry out practice, shortly after their arrival and training.

ARTILLERY—ACTIVE MILITIA.

26. The field artillery trained, as heretofore, in district camps, as shown in paragraph 31. Their training, generally, is reported to have shown an improvement on that of previous years. This applies, also, to the garrison artillery. Although the percentage of marks awarded at training shows room for much greater improvement, these low percentages are in many cases due, to a great extent, to the reductions for absentees and loss of marks through having no trained signallers, &c.

27. The percentage awarded at practices shown in the general efficiency return published in Militia Orders No. 294 ('06), shows the relative standing of the various units in this respect.

28. All the field batteries, and garrison companies trained as heavy artillery, carried out their practice at Petawawa.

29. The 1st and 7th Regiments trained at Halifax, and the 5th at Esquimalt.

30. It is suggested that :

(1.) An early announcement be made of the dates of training of the various artillery units.

(2.) As far as possible training and practice be carried out at the same time.

(3.) As many as possible of the field artillery brigades and batteries go to Petawawa for their training and practice, the remainder train in district camps and send detachments to Petawawa for gun practice.

(4.) The heavy battery, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, carry out its training and practice at Petawawa and, for this purpose, at least two guns and two G. S. wagons, as ammunition wagons, be horsed by means of hired teams.

(5.) The following garrison artillery, whose rôle in the defence scheme will be as heavy or position artillery, viz: The 2nd, 3rd and 4th Regiments, and the Cobourg Company, Canadian Garrison Artillery, attend at the Petawawa Camp for, at least, part of their training and for practice.

(6.) The 6th Regiment train and practice as heavy artillery, for the present.

(7.) The 1st and 5th Regiments, Canadian Artillery, train and practice, as heretofore, at Halifax and Esquimalt, in conjunction with the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.

(8.) As the 7th Regiment is armed with field guns it is a question if they should not train and practice as field artillery.

(9.) The artillery, of each command in turn, attend Petawawa together, and, if possible, with troops of the other arms, in order that they may take part in combined manœuvres.

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FIELD ARTILLERY.

31. The Field Artillery trained as follows :—

Brigade.	Batteries.	Place.	Date, 1906.
1st.	11th.	London.	18th June
	16th.	London.	18th June
2nd.	4th.	Niagara.	12th June
	7th.	Niagara.	12th June
	9th.	Niagara.	12th June
3rd.	17th.	Aldershot.	11th September
	18th.	Aldershot.	11th September
4th.	10th.	Sussex.	26th June
	12th.	Sussex.	26th June
5th.	1st.	Levis.	12th June
6th.	3rd.	St. Helen's Id.	11th June
7th.	15th.	Sherbrooke.	18th June
	22nd.	Sherbrooke.	18th June
8th.	2nd.	Rockliffe.	18th June
	23rd.	Rockliffe.	18th June
9th.	5th.	Rockliffe.	18th June
	8th.	Rockliffe.	18th June
10th.	14th.	Cobourg.	18th June
	24th.	Cobourg.	18th June
Unbrigaded.	6th.	London.	18th June
	13th.	Winnipeg.	3rd July
	19th.	Did not train.	

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

32. The various Garrison Artillery units carried out their annual training as below :—

- 1st Regiment, Canadian Artillery, at Halifax, N.S.
- 2nd Regiment, Canadian Artillery, at Montreal, P.Q.
- 3rd Regiment, Canadian Artillery, at St. Johns, N.B.
- 4th Regiment, Canadian Artillery, at Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- 5th Regiment, Canadian Artillery, at Esquimalt, B.C.
- 6th Regiment, Canadian Artillery, at Levis, P.Q.
- 7th Regiment, Canadian Artillery, at Halifax, N.S.
- Cobourg Company, Garrison Artillery, at Cobourg, Ont.

ENGINEERS.

33. During the year the strength of the Royal Canadian Engineers was increased by taking over the Imperial garrisons at Halifax and Esquimalt, several of the Imperial officers having accepted temporary commissions in the Royal Canadian Engineers.

34. In regard to the active militia, as distinguished from the permanent corps, there can be no disputing the important fact that the engineer branch is numerically the weakest of all, computed to be in the proportion of, approximately, one in seventy to the other arms (cavalry, artillery and infantry). It would, therefore, appear most desirable not only to increase this arm, but to give it more encouragement, in order that it may improve and expand, and prove itself to be efficient and sufficient for actual service.

35. Except at Halifax, where an electrical school and a school of instruction for recruits was carried on, although without any prescribed standard, there were no instructional courses held during the year, and the prospect for such courses being established, outside of Halifax, are not very encouraging. This, therefore, would

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appear to be an opportune time to establish a thoroughly organized school of engineering at Halifax, distinct from field training at Petawawa, as many facilities now offer at the former station. It cannot be but apparent that such a school is most requisite for the training of all newly appointed officers, and to provide for the qualification of, for instance, foreman of works, military machinists, engineer clerks, and others, who, at present, are loaned to Canada from the Imperial Service. The instructional staff, the necessary class rooms, and the material necessary for instructional work are all available at that station, and all that is now required is the authority to go on. What, and whom the instructional staff shall or may be, is a mere matter of detail, and the school might be opened at an early date.

36. Officers appointed to the Royal Canadian Engineers should be sent, as soon as possible, to Halifax, *school or no school*, in order that they may secure the best possible technical and regimental knowledge, and, subsequently, they should be sent to the schools of Military Engineering at Woolwich and Chatham.

37. The Director of Engineer Services reports very little change in the state of efficiency of the four field companies, one in particular being in an almost disorganized state for the want, I fear, of encouragement at their station where there is good material going to waste, and, notwithstanding the above state of things, the commanding officer of the corps was taken from his command to act upon the district staff, during annual training, this year.

38. The Director of Engineer Services, also remarks that, unless officers and non-commissioned officers, who are very willing to qualify, are given more facilities to do so, it will be difficult for these units to be kept up, at all, and impossible for them to be kept in an efficient state, as regards organization and training.

39. In a former report I advocated the recruiting for these companies from the rural districts, as much as possible, and this, strongly emphasize; at the same time, while it is important to secure the interest and services of the students of educational institutions, it has been found that they can seldom attend the annual training in the district camps, consequently the corps of which they form a part suffer in efficiency; this might be overcome, and a great deal of good engendered, were the engineering students formed into separate corps and affiliated with existing engineer companies, as is the custom with cadet corps affiliated with regiments of infantry. In due course these young men will have permeated, so to speak, the whole of Canada, and then, at some future time, should serious contingencies arise, the military knowledge they may have gained, in addition to their professional requirements, would certainly be of great use.

40. It is well understood that Canada contains, from end to end, a greater number of well qualified engineers, in proportion to population, than probably any other country; gentlemen, who not only have high scientific and technical knowledge, but, in addition, a varied experience of men and material, and an experience which stands them in good stead when contending with severe climatic conditions, and the difficulties that often surround their existence in the vast areas that form their fields of operation. These men, who might prove so useful in a military sense, wherein they just now are lost to Canada, might be induced to lend their services, as military engineers, by assisting in the formation of companies at convenient centres, somewhat on the lines of the Canadian Corps of Guides, or rifle associations. They would require no equipment or uniform, but each company might be assembled for one day in each year under some modified regulation, at small expense to the public, and thus give all ranks an opportunity to make acquaintance. In case of actual service such corps could not but prove invaluable on the lines of communication; their duties to comprise the maintenance of these lines; the construction of roads, bridges, wharves, &c., and their repair; to assist in the embarkation or debarkation of troops, more especially horses, guns, &c.; the construction of huts; and various similar duties.

INFANTRY.

41. I have little to add to my last year's remarks in relation to this arm of the service. Some few regiments are improving, the men continuing to serve for a longer

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period, while, on the other hand, others are losing ground, and, I fear that this state of things cannot be very much improved, in the abstract, so long as we can have but twelve days' training; but, after all it is not so much the men, many or few days' training, as the man at the head, to whom, it seems, we must first look to keep up a high standard of regimental efficiency. If, no matter what the reason, a corps loses a zealous and capable commanding officer, it gets a set-back, for a time at least; but should the efficient commanding officer be succeeded, under the usual provisions of the regulations governing promotion, by one less capable, perhaps less zealous, the corps retrogrades.

42. Not many years since, the officers' ranks were replete with gentlemen who had long passed the age limit, some having had command of their regiments for twenty-five years and upwards, and it was, at last, found necessary to enforce a strict age limit rule and a time limit for the tenure of command. The results were good; many vacancies being created, giving the juniors a chance of promotion, and opening the way for an influx of new blood from outside. The consequence has been that many promotions and appointments have been made, and an incentive offered officers to qualify for higher rank; but, one great difficulty still exists, that of being unable to secure competent officers, in every instance, to succeed those whom the time limit obliges to retire from command. Might it not be well, under these circumstances, to increase the five years' tenure of command, authorized in General Orders of 1897, to seven; the incompetent commanding officer being liable to retirement, at any time.

WESTERN CORPS.

43. I left Ottawa for Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, on the 2nd June last, accompanied by Major D. I. V. Eaton, Assistant Director of Operations and Staff duties, who, while acting for the Chief of the General Staff, very materially assisted me at my inspections, &c., as A.D.C. We returned to Ottawa on July 6, having travelled five thousand and eight hundred miles by rail and steamer in thirty-four days, and having made the following inspection of troops, cadet corps, drill halls, armouries, rifle ranges, fortifications, &c.

44. Accompanied by Colonel Evans, C.B., A.D.C., Commanding No. 10 Military District, I inspected the garrison at Winnipeg, 'D' Squadron of the Canadian Mounted Rifles at Medicine Hat, and the cadet corps at Calgary, after which Colonel Evans returned to Winnipeg. Major Eaton and I then proceeded to Vancouver and Victoria, where Colonel Holmes, Commanding No. 11 Military District, joined us. We at once proceeded to thoroughly inspect the garrisons at Victoria and Esquimalt, the 5th British Columbia Regiment, Garrison Artillery, being encamped at the latter station. We then began our return journey, accompanied by Colonel Holmes, and inspected the garrison at Vancouver, and the drill hall and armouries at New Westminster, and, subsequently, the several companies of the Rocky Mountain Rangers at Nelson, Rossland and Fernie, where Colonel Holmes left us, intending to inspect the Rocky Mountain Rangers' companies at Revelstoke and Kamloops, that, for want of time, I had to pass by.

45. Our next station to reach was Macleod, through the Crow's Nest Pass, where we again met Colonel Evans, who assisted in carrying out the inspections of the mounted corps that were performing their training in camps at Macleod, Calgary, Edmonton and Brandon, which latter I had timed myself, before leaving Ottawa, to reach the day before the Manitoba Dragoons completed their training. This I was successful in accomplishing, after which we proceeded to and remained at Winnipeg, for two days, on account of military functions having been prepared at that station, in honour of Dominion Day.

46. I have great pleasure in stating that the inspection of the western force, above referred to, proved satisfactory. All units appeared to be well provided for in arms, equipment and clothing, and there were no complaints regarding saddlery; the horses could not be better for the class of work they may be, at any time, called upon to undergo. The officers were well turned out, and all ranks showed zeal, enthu-

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siasm, and pride in their corps and work. The musketry, where ranges were provided, was well carried out ; more particularly, perhaps, in the case of the cavalry that came 'into action' with service ammunition, the squadrons being in competition for prizes on the days when their regiments, respectively, were inspected.

47. As some of the corps were only recently organized, a few wants were expressed, and noted by the district officers commanding, for reference to headquarters.

48. One thing noticeable that, possibly, has brought about the organization and efficiency of these regiments west of Winnipeg, is the influx of so many young men, who have had a military training in either the Imperial Service or in our senior regiments or other units, to which one must justly add the impetus given them through the splendid example and record of the Royal North-west Mounted Police.

49. But while these young men do their part, and there are many more waiting an opportunity to do likewise, in other parts of the 'great and last west,' it is most essential that military educational assistance be provided—either instructors sent among them, or schools established—otherwise further progress cannot be looked for, and possibly indifference may arise from a feeling of neglect.

50. From what I could see and hear, I concluded that, up to the present, the department had done all that could be reasonably expected to organize, equip, maintain and encourage this important defence force, but it will not be sufficient, nor would it be wise to now lay down the oars. The precautions and provisions for defence should keep pace with the remarkable progress of the west in proportion to its enlarged production in every branch of industry, and its vastly increased and rapidly increasing population. The time seems to have come when the policy of the department might well be extended to this important part of Canada, by including it in the list of higher commands; Manitoba and the Territories forming one command, and British Columbia the other.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

51. The several active militia companies of this corps did duty in the camps of instruction during this year, and upheld the standard for efficiency and usefulness they were credited with last year.

52. The permanent branch furnished a detachment for duty with the troops in camp, at Petawawa.

53. Both the permanent branch and the active militia companies took charge of all supplies, baking of bread and transport and, in some instances, they did the slaughtering.

54. At the present time there are detachments of the Permanent Army Service Corps at Kingston, Quebec and Halifax, respectively.

55. It is hoped that at an early date a detachment will be furnished for duty at each 'permanent force' station.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

56. The formation of field ambulances that take the place of bearer companies and field hospitals in the non-permanent branch of the Medical Services, is giving marked satisfaction; the unit, being now intact, can be handled without confusion and do better work than by the former system.

57. I found that in the North-west and Manitoba there was a lack of any definite system; no field ambulances were organized for the cavalry at any of their training camps.

58. It is important that at least three field ambulance units should be organized for service at Brandon, Calgary and Edmonton, as centres, respectively, all being placed under the supervision of the Director-General of Medical Services.

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MUSKETRY.

59. There is an evident improvement in this most important branch of training, since last year, but there is much left to be desired. It is difficult, of course, if not impossible, to ensure an absolutely uniform system being adhered to 'all along the line,' conditions being so varied throughout the enormous territory occupied by our troops—one great drawback being the want of safe and convenient rifle ranges, although, if an effort were made by those responsible for their construction, enlargement or expansion, and maintenance, a part of the difficulty, at all events, might be overcome.

60. It is encouraging to find that regimental instructors of musketry have been authorized, and that 'best shot' badges are to be presented to the best shot in each regiment; but I still advise that, in addition to the instructor, there be a sergeant-instructor authorized; and that something even better than a 'best shot' badge be provided.

61. When there are no officers available, who have musketry school qualifications, temporary appointments, with an increase of pay for the days of training, should be made, so that the camp musketry instructor may have some officer of each regiment, upon whom he can rely, to carry out the preliminary work, and teach recruits to aim and fire with the sub-target gun, of which a larger number should be issued.

62. The sub-target gun has proved to be of the greatest use in the earlier stages of the recruits' musketry training. It can be placed in a sheltered and convenient place at a camp of exercise, or it can be set up in a drill hall for use by day or night. While a fine piece of mechanism, with ordinary care it need never be out of repair, and any man fulfilling the physical requirements of a soldier can easily handle it. In addition to the other advantages to be derived from its use, is that of testing recruits in regard to their eyesight, or their capability, after a fair amount of instruction, of handling a rifle successfully. After having passed the sub-target gun test, the recruit should be passed on to the gallery ammunition target, and, ultimately, to the ordinary target for rifle practice with service ammunition.

63. There is another matter of great importance that should be taken notice of, and that is the number of men in camp, who do no target practice at all. This may be because there is not sufficient target accommodation; then would it not be better to modify the syllabus and have every man fire half the number of rounds, instead of a little more than half the men firing the full number of rounds?

64. The Canadian School of Musketry successfully carried out good work that, if taken advantage of, must materially aid in building up the efficiency of all corps armed with the rifle.

TACTICAL EXERCISES.

65. There were three voluntary tactical exercises carried out by the city corps at Nos. 2, 4 and 5 Military Districts, respectively, on October 18 last, Thanksgiving Day; but upon one only, at which I was present, can I make any definite remarks, viz.:—the tactical day upon the Credit River, at Erindale, within about fourteen miles west of Toronto.

66. The following is a brief narrative of the exercise:—

A 'red' force from the N.E. has occupied Toronto. A 'grey' force is mobilizing at Hamilton.

The 'red' force has been instructed to advance rapidly on Hamilton with the object of interrupting the enemy's mobilization.

The two forces are practically equal.

On the night of October 17 the 'red' force has a detachment encamped at Cooksville station, and the 'grey' force has a detachment encamped at Clarkston. These places are several miles apart, and are on opposite sides of the Credit River. The attack from them was not to begin until 10.30 a.m. on the 18th.

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As it so happened, the trains bearing troops from both east and west were late in arriving, but this did not materially interfere with the orders issued on either side.

67. The operation, divisional and brigade orders were clear and concise, and were carried out in an enthusiastic and soldierlike manner, except in a few instances when two detachments of the permanent force failed to turn up at their prescribed rendezvous, and wandered off upon their own account without escort or support; and where men were unnecessarily exposed to a fire, that, in actual service, would have caused them most serious loss.

68. The mistake that caused the defeat of one side was that the commander left one of his flanks open. He, no doubt, was imbued with the idea that his enemy would do a certain thing, when in fact the enemy did the very opposite. It is dangerous to conclude that an enemy has but one line of defence or attack.

69. Two regiments that acted as reserves, one on each side, had no chance of taking an active part in the operations, which was unfortunate, and no doubt discouraging to officers and men who had sacrificed so much to be present. Every man should, as far as possible, be brought up into the firing line on these occasions, and a small flag party of a few men, under an intelligent officer, detailed to represent the reserve—as on these short tactical exercises counter attacks are seldom resorted to; therefore, the orthodox strength of the reserve might be imagined.

70. The sham fight at Erindale proved a success, and went far to illustrate how essential it is that divisions and brigades, from one end of Canada to the other, should be organized, and put through similar tests in issuing orders and carrying them out.

71. Everyone knows that the permanent force and many 'city' regiments are well trained, but their individual training is not sufficient unless their organization, mobilization and efficient handling, as well as that of the rural force, is assured in time of peace—then one might feel that only the signal to begin is needed.

72. Another essential is that officers appointed to the staff for field work, from the commander to the galloper, should be first-class horsemen, with a good eye for country.

GENERAL REMARKS.

73. From what has come under my personal observation, and from what I can glean, on perusal of the reports of other inspecting officers, I may safely report that a certain amount of progress towards completing the organization and improving the efficiency of the militia has been effected during the past twelve months; but the progress was hardly in proportion to that made during 1905.

74. This fact, however, need not discourage any one, as it must be recognized that but two years ago the system of conducting military affairs in Canada was greatly changed, and that many of the departures inaugurated to take effect during 1905 were practically only tentative, the details necessary for carrying them out having to undergo a certain amount of revision, &c.; but by this time, no doubt, the experience of the past two years' administration and training of the forces will have simplified the task of the Militia Council, and they will now be prepared to find their work made less onerous and easier for the future, although it cannot but be noticed that many of their burdens are rather too generously self-imposed, simply because the decentralization, so desirable, in many instances is not carried out by an outside and responsible staff.

75. The Imperial Service is recognized as the Canadian prototype, but no one ever heard, for instance, of an every day court-martial, or the personnel of a court of inquiry being dealt with by the officials at the War Office, because of a lack of confidence in those outside the War Office. How would such a system stand the trials of actual service? If senior officers are to learn their higher and manifold duties they should be encouraged in self-reliance, gaining knowledge now, during peace, and while they have the time, and not start to learn when the troops have taken the field.

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76. There can be no doubt that my remarks of last year upon imposing upon officers commanding the higher commands the additional tasks of taking charge of separate camps, were sound. Taking these officers away from their prescribed and higher duties for the purpose of carrying on one of minor importance (that might better be performed by an officer from the reserve, who would thus learn the varied work of a brigadier) prevents their having a general supervision over all the troops within their command,—training, as a rule, at one and the same time,—and is not only incongruous, but no doubt has led, to some extent, to the syllabi provided for the training of corps being frequently ignored, and, perchance, to other irregularities.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

AYLMER,
Brigadier-General, Inspector-General.

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APPENDIX B.

OTTAWA, October 31, 1906.

From the Director-General, Medical Services, Ottawa,
To the Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the Medical Services for the year ending December 31, 1906, as follows:—

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

1. The technical inspections of the units of the Army Medical Corps and Regimental Medical Services were performed by the principal medical officers of command staffs, as follows:—

WESTERN ONTARIO COMMAND.

Niagara and London Divisional camps.
London station hospital.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Nattress, P.A.M.C.

MARITIME PROVINCES COMMAND.

Charlottetown and Sussex divisional camps.
Fredericton station hospital.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Jones, P.A.M.C.

2. I personally inspected, on the dates shown, the undermentioned camps and station hospitals:—

Cobourg.. . . .	June 25
Three Rivers.. . . .	July 4
Levis.. . . .	" 6
Quebec station hospital.. . . .	" 7
St. John station hospital.... .	" 10
Aldershot camp, N.S.. . . .	September 20
Halifax station hospital.. . . .	" 18

3. Reports on the efficiency of the units of the Army Medical Corps and Regimental Bearer Sections have been forwarded by the above-named officers to the Inspector-General, and reports on sanitation, on quality of rations and general subjects to the Director-General, Medical Services, in accordance with instructions. The following comments on these reports are submitted:—

UNITS OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

4. Sixteen field ambulance units, in accordance with the recommendation contained in my last year's report, have been authorized for the Medical Services. Of the above establishment, thirteen field ambulances, fully equipped, have been trained, during the annual drill season, at camps of instruction.

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5. The excellent work done by these newly organized units during the last summer camps with regard to the handling, attendance and transport of patients, and also the proficiency of the units in drill, interior economy and discipline, were highly creditable to the Medical Services.

6. The officer commanding these units and the principal medical officers have reported that the number of non-commissioned officers allotted for each division—i.e., tent, bearer and transport division—was too small for the proper administration of the unit. I would, therefore, strongly recommend that the following non-commissioned officers be added to the present establishment of a field ambulance, reducing the number of men by an equal number:—

Bearer division—

Sergeants—add 2; total, 3.

Corporals—add 1; total, 3.

Privates—reduce 6; total, 34.

Tent division—

Wardmaster—add 1.

Assistant wardmaster—add 1; total 9.

Transport section—

Sergeant, 1; total, 1.

The above will reduce the number of privates of the Bearer division to 34 instead of 40, and will leave the general establishment of the unit at 90 all ranks.

7. In order to provide for the number of cavalry field ambulances needed to complete the organization of the Canadian Medical Services, I beg to request that, with a view to next year's training, the following units be disbanded and cavalry field ambulances organized to replace them, the establishment of which I propose to submit at an early date, i.e.:—

No. VI. Field Ambulance, Quebec command;

No. XIII. Field Ambulance, Western Ontario command;

No. XVI. Field Ambulance, Winnipeg,

and a new unit authorized for Victoria, B.C.

8. These cavalry field ambulances are needed in the different commands mentioned here above, while the field ambulance unit can be done away with. Hereafter it may be possible in the Western Ontario command to convert a field ambulance unit into a cavalry field ambulance for the 2nd Cavalry Brigade.

9. The equipment of the different units of the Medical Services is nearly complete, and, with the items provided for the Medical Services in the next year's estimates, the medical units would be ready for active service at few days' notice.

10. As the board on equipment has recommended the adoption for the whole of the militia of the ventilation system used at present for the Medical Services only, in order not to make any distinction in the pattern of tents used, it is proposed to discard the 'Khaki' bell tent used by the Medical Services, and adopt the general service bell tent (white canvas), with ventilation, if same becomes of general use throughout the militia.

11. The advance party detailed for each field ambulance is altogether too small to handle the equipment of such a unit. All principal medical officers and officers of the Ordnance Stores Corps have requested that the advance party be increased by four men, making a total of eight per unit, in charge of the quartermaster of each unit.

REGIMENTAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

12. The formation of bearer sections for the city infantry regiments and rural corps has proved very beneficial to the efficiency of those corps, and I propose to recommend that bearer sections be organized next year as separate sections, super-

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numery to the establishments of regiments of infantry, in order that the sanitation of camps of instruction may be supervised by the proper authority. The bearer section, under the charge of the medical officer, will not only be trained in drill, stretcher drill and first aid, but be given preliminary knowledge of hygiene and general sanitation. It will be responsible for the cleanliness of camp lines, latrines, kitchen pits, &c., and thus undertake the work at present performed by regimental fatigue parties.

13. As a sufficient number of stretchers are available in local stores, I would also recommend the issue of two stretchers per rural regiment, for training purposes while at camp.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

14. Courses of instruction for the qualification of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army Medical Corps have been held in all camps of instruction, under the supervision of the principal medical officer, assisted by an officer of the Permanent Army Medical Corps, as adjutant.

15. The following number of officers and non-commissioned officers have qualified:—

Officers...	48
Non-commissioned officers...	4

16. In view of the fact that a twelve-days' course at camp is not sufficient for the proper qualification of non-commissioned officers of the Army Medical Corps, authority should be granted for these non-commissioned officers to be attached for a three-months' course of instruction at the different permanent stations of the Permanent Army Medical Corps, as is done in the case of other branches of the service.

PERMANENT ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

17. The establishment of the Permanent Army Medical Corps (total 100 all ranks) is nearly completed.

18. The following number of non-commissioned officers have qualified, in accordance with regulations, for ranks as shown hereunder:—

Wardmasters...	7
Assistant wardmasters...	22

19. In order to promote the efficiency of the service, I strongly recommend that one officer of the Permanent Army Medical Corps be attached every year to the depôt of the Royal Army Medical Corps at Aldershot, England, for the purpose of preparing for and taking promotion examinations, and be detailed afterwards to attend the senior course of hygiene held yearly in London, England.

SANITATION.

20. The system of latrine adopted this year was the dry earth system, with chloride of lime as disinfectant. Wooden buildings were provided for each camp, but through a fault in the construction of same, the ventilation was very defective. An air space of four inches should be provided at the top of each building instead of allowing the roof to lie flat on the sides. This can be done with very little expense, and will greatly improve the ventilation of these buildings.

21. The instructions given, before the assembly of camps, to have all kitchen pits built on the trench system were carried out in two camps only, on account of the difficulty in obtaining fatigue parties. With the proposed system of putting all sanitary arrangements in charge of medical officers and bearer sections, this difficulty will

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disappear. The removal of all stagnant pools of water and refuse will largely contribute to do away with the plague of flies noticed in almost every camp.

22. The disinfection of clothing carried out by the Army Medical Corps units, with their newly issued disinfecting apparatus, has proved not only a necessity and a protection, but has saved the burning and destruction of all the equipment and clothing of men sick with infectious diseases, that had to be destroyed previous to such issue being made, and not a single case of subsequent infection has occurred.

CAMP SITES.

23. With one exception, already brought to notice, the sites chosen for the annual camps have been most satisfactory. In every case the formation of the soil was of a sandy nature, covered with moss and lichen, absorbed well and was easily drained.

24. The Aldershot camp should be pitched next year further up on the second plateau, and the present camp site used for manœuvring only.

25. The Petawawa permanent camp has been favourably reported on. The soil is of excellent quality; the water supply good. The establishment of a permanent system of sewerage was, however, badly felt, and also the erection of a building for the station hospital. Authority has been asked, from the Ontario Board of Health, to empty the sewage into the Ottawa River. If this is granted, it will very much simplify the establishment of this sewerage system, and reduce the cost; otherwise a septic tank will have to be established.

26. The samples of water submitted for analysis before and after the camp have proved of excellent nature, with no trace of contamination from human source, and no deviation in the amount of water supply, though the ground has been cleared of practically all vegetation. The different springs and streams should be, however, all fenced in, and a retaining wall built, in order to prevent unnecessary waste.

GENERAL HEALTH OF TROOPS.

27. The attached tabulated statistical reports show:—

(a) The number of patients treated in station hospitals at permanent stations.

(b) The number of patients treated in the field ambulance units during camp.

28. It will be seen that the general state of health of troops in camp has been very good. No epidemic has occurred, and the few cases of infectious diseases shown have all been isolated and treated in camp, and all parts of the equipment and clothing disinfected on the camp grounds.

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STATISTICAL RECORD.

ABSTRACT from Admission and Discharge Book—Cases treated in Field Hospitals at Divisional Camps, 1906.

Diseases	London.	Niagara.	Cobourg.	Ottawa.	Sherbrooke.	Three Rivers.	Levis.	Sussex.	Charlottetown.	Aldershot.	Petawawa.
Abrasions		2					7			2	1
Abscess		6									3
Abdominal injury							1	2			
Acne		1					1				1
Adenitis							1				
Appendicitis	1		1		4			2			1
Anto-toxæmia										2	
Asthma						1					
Bayonet wound								1			
Biliousness		2						1			
Blood poison	1										
Blistered feet	5	10	3			1	5				
Bruises		10								1	
Bronchitis		6	3	1			2			5	10
Boils	1	4	3	2	3		3	3	1	1	2
Bursitis	1										
Burns		3				2				1	1
Catarrh of Bowels							1				
Cellulitis of knee					1						
" finger						1					
" foot						1					
" wrist								1			
Cephalalgia							5	2	3	5	
Chlorosis								1			
Colic		2			8					2	
Conjunctivitis		2	1				1			2	6
Colds	7	4	3						3	27	
Colitis		1									
Coryza										1	
Contusion	1	7	2		4		6			1	10
Constipation	1	3								4	10
Contusion of brain		1									
Convulsions								1			
Cramps	6	8						2	1	1	
Diphtheria	5										
Dermatitis		1	2								
Diarrhoea	1	7	14	3			6	2		49	15
Dislocation			1			2					1
Dysentery										1	
Eczema		2									3
Enteritis					7	4					
Epilepsy	1	1				2				1	
Epistaxis	1										
Excoriation											6
Fever and colds					12	1					
Fractures	3	1			1		1	1			3
Frythema		1									
Gall stones	1										
Gastritis	2	8	2	7	1	2	11				14
Gonorrhoea	1			1							5
Hæmorrhoids							1			1	
Heat Prostation	1	6	1		3	4					
Heart disease	1										
Hernia						1		1			
Hemiplegia											1
Herpes											2
Indigestion	1		3				8		5	1	
Insolation							4				
Isolation							6				
Insect bite								1			
Injuries	4	2	4	16	1	1	6	2	9	4	2
Infected face										1	
" hand	1									1	
Iritis				1							

STATISTICAL RECORD.

ABSTRACT from Admission and Discharge Book—Cases treated in Field Hospitals at Divisional Camps, 1906—Continued.

Diseases.	London.	Niagara.	Cobourg.	Ottawa.	Sherbrooke.	Three Rivers.	Levis.	Sussex.	Charlottetown.	Aldershot.	Petawawa.
Impetigo.....				1							
La grippe.....		2									
Lumbago.....	1	4					2	1		1	
Malaria.....		1									
Mental aberration.....		1									
Measles.....		1					1				
Myalgia.....		1						2			
Mumps.....		2									
Neuralgia.....		1		3							5
Nervous prostration..										1	
Nausea.....	4										
Orchitis.....		3									1
Obstruction of bowels							1				
Ophthalmia.....	1										
Papilioma.....											3
Pediculosis.....											1
Paronychia.....				1							
Phlegmone.....		4					4				
Pharyngitis.....		3		1			1				7
Pleurodynia.....		3					2				1
Pleurisy.....	1	1									
Pneumonia.....		1					1				
Perforated bowel.....					1						
Quinsey.....							1				
Retention of urine.....						1	1				
Rheumatism.....	2	5	1		3	1	6			2	7
Scabies.....		4						2			1
Sprains.....	2	19	4			1	3	4		2	15
Synovitis.....	1	2					1				1
Syncope.....				3			1	1			
Sycosis.....		1									
Syphilis.....						2					
Stomatitis.....							1				
Sore throat.....	3								1	3	
Sun stroke.....	1										
Sun burn.....		1									1
Tonsillitis.....	1	4		1	2	1	2				1
Tinea Sycosis.....				1							
Typhoid indigestion.....						1					
Typhoid fever.....					1		2				
Urethral irritation.....											1
Urticaria.. . . .	1										
Ulcer of cornea.....		1									
Ulcers.....							1				1
Vertigo.. . . .	1	2				1	2				
Whitlow.....							1				
Wounds.....	1	3	5				8			6	21
Medical boards held.....	7	18	4	2	5		4	5	3	3	3
Transferred to civil hospital..	4	7		2	3		4	2	3	2	2
Transferred to station hospital	3										1
Remaining in hospital.....	6	3	4				4				
Deaths.....					2						
Total cases.....	87	189	61	43	62	31	119	40	29	134	212

DENTAL CASES.

Abscess.....	3	7	2	4		2	4				2
Aptha.....		3	1	2			7				
Caries, dental.....	1	2	1	2		1					2
Extractions.....	6	10	7	10	5	4	2	7	2	4	10
Odontalgia.....	2	5		7			11			1	
Pulps destroyed.....	2	3		3	2	1	3			1	2
Periostitis.....	1	2	1	4	1					1	1
Grand total.. . . .	102	231	73	75	70	39	146	47	31	141	229

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STATISTICAL RECORD.

ABSTRACT from Admission and Discharge Book. Cases treated in Station Hospitals from January 1, to June 30, 1906.

Disease.	STATIONS HOSPITALS.									
	R.M.C.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. Jean.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Winnipeg.	Esquimalt.
Abscess.		2	5	10	4	8		7	4	2
Abrasions				1	4			4		
Acne.								2		
Adenitis.						10				
Ague				1						
Alcoholism.		3		3		12		12		1
Anæmia					1					
Appendicitis					1			5		
Biliousness.	11	4		1	10				2	
Blistered feet.		1				8				
Blood poison			2	2						
Boils		2	5	4	3			7	11	
Bronchitis.	8			12	4	7		30	4	
Bruises		1				16				
Bright's disease.				1						
Burns.								2		
Bursitis					1			1		
Catarrh.						51				
Cerebral commotion.						1				
Cestoids.			1							
Chancroids.			1							
Chicken pox.			3	1						
Circumcision.			1						1	
Colds		46	3				1	23	9	2
Colic	2		2	1	3	5		2	4	
Contusions.		1	2	23	2			16		
Conjunctivitis.	3	1		2	1	4		7	1	
Constipation.				6		3				
Convulsions.				2			1		13	
Concussion of brain.					1				1	
Corns				1					1	
Coryza						10				
Cyst subaceous.			1			1				
Cystitis.								2		
Debility			1			1			1	
Deafness.								2		
Delusional insanity.								4		
Diarrhoea	10	3		9	1	6		4	2	
Dislocations				1				1		
Dyspepsia.			3		7				1	
Dysentery.						1				
Eczema.				1		3		3		
Enlarged glands.				1						
Epididymitis.						1		3		
Epilepsy.						7		1		
Erysipelas.						1			1	
Exhaustion.		1								
Facial paralysis.					1					
Fever, simple.			3			4				
" scarlet.									1	
" rheumatic.			2							
Fistula.						1				
Foreign body in eye					1					
Frost bite.				1		1	1	1	3	
Fractures.			3	1				3	5	
Gastritis.				3	7	2		1		
Gingivitis.					1					
Gleet.		1								

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STATISTICAL RECORD.—*Concluded.*

ABSTRACT from Admission and Discharge Book. Cases treated in Station Hospitals from January 1, to June 30, 1906.

STATION HOSPITALS.										
Diseases.	R.M.C.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. Jean.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Winnipeg.	Regina.
Stricture						1		3		
Strains		1				1			2	
Sprains	2	2	7	8	7	15	1	36	17	2
Syphilis			3	1		8				
Synovitis	1	5	5						1	
Syncope			1	4						
Sycosis		1						1		
Teeth extracted.			3							
Tape worm								2		
Tonsillitis	10	4	28	6	7	12		30	4	1
Tonsillitis, quinsey			3							
Tubercular testical.						1				
Tubercle of lungs								5		
Tumor										1
Typhoid					1					
Ulcerated tooth	1			1					1	
Ulcers				6				4	1	
Varicocele			1					1		
Vaccination		2		2				11	1	
Varicose veins						1				
Veneral warts			1							
Wounds		3	3		4	7		24	9	
Totals	84	149	143	176	94	344	8	582	145	14
Died			1	1	1	1		5		
Discharged by Medical Board		1		2	1	2		7	2	
Remaining in hospital			1	1	1	6	1	23	3	1
Operations			4		2	16			3	1
Imperial troops admitted								10		
Grand totals.	84	150	149	180	99	369	9	627	153	16

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

EUG. Fiset, *Colonel.*
Director-General, Medical Services.

APPENDIX C.

KINGSTON, July 1, 1906.

To the President
of the Royal Military College of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report on the Royal Military College, for the six months ending June 30, 1906.

STRENGTH.

1. At the beginning of the half-year there were 82 gentlemen cadets. To June 30, this number was decreased as follows:—

Commissioned in Imperial Forces.. . . .	6
Commissioned in the Canadian Permanent Force (seven having been already commissioned in 1905).. . . .	2
Commissioned in the Reserve and Militia Forces.. . . .	14
Withdrawn from service.. . . .	2
<hr/>	
Total decrease to June 30.. . . .	24

2. Thirty-eight candidates passed the entrance examination in May to fill thirty-five vacancies. Estimated strength for September, about 90 gentlemen cadets.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

3. The conduct and discipline of the cadets were stated by me at the end of the term as ‘fair’ and ‘poor,’ respectively, but I am most confident that I shall be able to report a great improvement in both, in the autumn, and I trust that the gentlemen cadets are beginning to realize the true meaning of the word ‘discipline.’

EXAMINATIONS.

4. The results of the midsummer examinations have been good. Since writing my last report, the number of instructors has been increased to four, with, I consider, very satisfactory results.

DRILLS AND EXERCISES.

5. A good standard has been maintained in drills and exercises. The cadets did not go into camp, but several of them joined the various militia camps throughout the country. If my recommendations on this question are approved, every cadet must carry out at least one annual training with a militia unit in order to obtain his diploma of graduation.

MUSKETRY.

6. I have much pleasure in stating that, not only has the Ontario Government again presented the college with the sum of \$100, but that the Government of Quebec has also given the same amount for rifle shooting at the Royal Military College.

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OFFICERS' LONG COURSE.

7. One 'long course' for officers has been held during the half-year. The total number of officers attending was 26, of whom 6 were officers of the permanent force preparing for promotion.

NEW BUILDINGS.

8. It is a matter of great disappointment that the work on the new servants' quarters and on the new drill hall was not commenced this year; and it is hoped that provision for these buildings, which was made in the Estimates for 1905, but omitted in 1906, may again be made at the forthcoming session, so that work may be begun without more delay. These buildings are urgently required.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

9. During the half-year, Lieut. E. F. Dawson, Royal Engineers, joined the College, and Lieut. T. V. Anderson, Royal Canadian Engineers, rejoined his corps for duty.

COMMISSIONS.

10. The following gentlemen obtained commissions:—

- J. D. Gemmill, Royal Engineers.
- A. E. Macrae, Royal Garrison Artillery.
- E. F. Budden, Royal Field Artillery.
- R. S. Billman, Royal Canadian Engineers.
- E. P. Henderson, Indian Army.
- W. G. Hagarty, Royal Canadian Artillery.
- E. J. W. Spread, Imperial Infantry.
- E. R. M. Kirkpatrick, Imperial Infantry.

DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATION.

11. Diplomas of graduation 'with honours' have been awarded to the following gentlemen:—J. D. Gemmill, A. E. Macrae, A. T. Powell, S. T. Layton, E. F. Budden, and E. G. Cameron.

And diplomas of graduation to :—J. McD. Eakins, A. A. Paré, R. S. Billman, F. H. Greenlees, E. P. Henderson, R. C. McKnight, W. G. Hagarty, E. C. Hale, K. B. Carruthers, I. C. Campbell, E. J. W. Spread, Y. S. Ryerson, E. R. M. Kirkpatrick, R. D. Stewart, S. B. Coristine and K. Maclaren.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

12. The college prizes won during the year have been awarded as follows:—

Gold medal, Company Sergeant-Major Gemmill; Silver medal, Company Sergeant-Major Macrae; Bronze medal, Battalion Sergeant-Major Powell.

Sword of Honour, prize for conduct, drills and exercises, Company Sergeant-Major Budden.

Class prizes, for highest number of marks in each class: 1st class, to Company Sergeant-Major Gemmill; 2nd class, to Sergeant Rhodes; 3rd class, to Gentleman Cadet Carson.

Subject prizes, for the highest number of marks in the several subjects:—

Company Sergeant-Major Macrae, for military engineering, tactics and reconnaissance.

Company Sergeant-Major Gemmill, for physics, chemistry, surveying and civil engineering.

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Company Sergeant-Major Budden, for drills, exercises and practical work.

Corporal Carruthers, for conduct.

Sergeant Rhodes, for mathematics and artillery.

Corporal Ridout, for geometrical drawing.

Gentleman Cadet Hodgins, for military administration and law.

Corporal Cowley, for military surveying and topography.

Gentleman Cadet Tremblay, French, in 2nd class.

Gentleman Cadet Langford, French, in 3rd class.

Gentleman Cadet Ringwood, English, in 3rd class.

The Alliance Française medals, awarded for competition in French language and literature, have been won as follows:—In 1st class, silver medal to Company Sergeant-Major Budden; in 2nd class, silver medal to Corporal Hammond, and in the 3rd class, bronze medal to Gentleman Cadet Langford. Gentleman Cadet Tremblay would have received the medal in the 2nd class had he not been debarred by the conditions of the competition.

The Dundonald Mounted Patrol competition was won by 'A' Company (Sergeant Henderson, Company Sergeant-Major Budden, Corporal Kirkpatrick and Company Sergeant-Major Billman).

The Ontario Government Rifle Shield was won by 'D' Company.

Sir F. W. Borden's Shield, for revolver practice, was won by Cadet Campbell.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. T. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commandant, R. M. College.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL.

QUEBEC, January 5, 1907.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows upon the operations of this establishment for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

1. The requirements of the department for small arm ammunition, of all natures, have been fully met. It will, however, be necessary to make a few additions to the plant, to allow of having spare machines for use in cases of emergency and breakdowns, as there are occasions when delays are caused by lack of sufficient machinery.

2. As usual, a special lot of cartridges was manufactured for the annual matches of the Dominion Rifle Association. The scores obtained with these cartridges were very high, and letters have been received from the Council, expressing their satisfaction as to the quality of ammunition supplied by the department. The supplying of cartridges for prize shooting is only a matter of expense, and presents no practical manufacturing difficulties. On account of the cost, there should be a limit to the quantity of these cartridges manufactured; last year more were demanded than required, but that will be available for use next summer. Complaints were received from one locality only, that Mark II., Gallery Practice Cartridges, failed by breaking at the neck. It was then decided to ascertain whether this defect had been generally observed, and on getting no further complaints, manufacture was continued.

3. The improvements made last year in the methods of annealing brass and cupro-nickel, continue to give satisfaction, but, the best results are only obtainable by using gas for heating purposes. The recommendation made last year, that a gas plant be constructed, is earnestly repeated.

SHELL FACTORY.

4. The manufacture of 12-Pr. B.L. shrapnel shells has been continued throughout the year. Automatic machines for finishing bodies and heads have been introduced with a marked saving in cost of work. These machines have been such a success that others have been ordered; their capacity renders them available for use on all projectiles employed by field artillery. For reasons of economy, the work on 12-Pr. B.L. shrapnel shells should not be discontinued until the full quantity ordered has been completed, as the outlay on gauges and tools has been considerable, and can only be repaid in this manner.

5. The advent of 18-Pr. Q.F. Guns makes it important that the manufacture of projectiles for these guns should be undertaken as soon as orders now in hand have been completed. It is recommended that the additional plant required for manufacture of 18-Pr. Q. F. shells be obtained in time to ensure that work shall go on without interruption, as otherwise the existing plant and buildings, which are very valuable, will lie idle, and much hardship will be caused by discharging the men employed at this work.

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ARTILLERY WORKSHOP.

6. General repairs, and alterations to machinery have been carried out as usual. The entire plant has been kept in good order, and the cost thereof has been charged against cost of manufacture. The iron foundry has been put into operation, and all castings required are now manufactured by ourselves, instead of being purchased from the trade. The manufacture of cast iron projectiles, required for practice purposes, should be undertaken to reduce the cost of operating this department. Crucible furnaces for brass and nickel have been built in this foundry, as the space available in the brass foundry was insufficient to supply the requirements of the cartridge plant.

MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS.

7. Buildings and premises have been kept in efficient condition, by carrying out the following repairs, the cost of which has been charged against manufacture:—

CARTRIDGE FACTORY.—Repairs and renewals of windows; interior painted; sheeting two rooms with wood; painting ‘proof’ house.

SHELL FACTORY.—Whitewashing interior; painting windows and lavatory.

LABORATORY.—New windows in boiler room; new fulminate magazine; painting No. 1 building; repairs to watchman’s quarters; galvanized iron roof No. 3 building; painting gates and fence.

PALACE-HILL SHOP.—Japanning steam pipes; whitewashing interior.

BRASS FOUNDRY.—New skylight; japanning steam pipes.

ASST. SUPERINTENDENT’S QUARTERS.—Sheeting north and east walls; new furnace; new wash-basin.

ENGINE-MAN’S QUARTERS.—Repairs to windows and ceiling.

ADDITIONS TO PLANT.

8. The following machinery was purchased during the year :—

- 2 Heading machines.
- 1 Planer.
- 4 Automatic chucking and turning machines.
- 1 Metal saw.
- 1 Power pump.
- 1 Vertical boring machine.
- 1 Oil separator.
- 1 3½-in. Arbor press.
- 1 Pressure blower.
- 1 Double seamer.
- 1 Horning and wiring press.
- 2 14-in. x 6 ft. engine lathes.
- 1 7-in. x 32-in. Toolmaker’s lathe.
- 1 10-in. x 5-in. “ “
- 1 16-in. x 8-ft. Engine lathe.
- 1 5 H.P. Electric motor.

GENERAL.

9. It is again strongly recommended that the new store building should be erected without delay. We are in very great need of additional room, and are now compelled to stack valuable materials in the open. This building was asked for four years ago, and funds for this purpose have been at the disposal of the Department of Public

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Works for some considerable time. It is hoped that work on this building may be commenced early next spring.

10. Successful experiments were made to discover a liquid for cooling the barrel of the .303-in. Maxim Gun, and a lubricant for the mechanism, that would not freeze in winter. Cheap and simple ingredients have been found that will fulfil this condition, at the lowest temperatures experienced in this climate.

11. The establishment of a properly equipped draughting office, on grounds of economy, is again recommended. It will be necessary to make a considerable increase in the amount of motive power, as the additional work now done is only carried out with difficulty in winter, when the lighting and heating loads are greatest. A report with estimate of cost is being prepared.

12. We are still in receipt of various small orders, which it would be well to avoid on account of the excessive cost of producing stores in small quantities. Whenever it is possible to anticipate requirements, considerable money will be saved.

13. The expenditure of the Arsenal has increased to a very great extent during the past ten years, and the amounts now disbursed render it advisable that an effective system of audit should be established. The letter of credit system has been adopted, and statements supported by vouchers are rendered monthly, accounting for payments made. These reports, however, give no information as to the actual management of the works, and do not show whether the administration is economical or otherwise. It is unlikely that the mere rendering of reports can supply this information, which can only be obtained by a thorough examination of the books, and it is perhaps needless to remark that a qualified expert should be employed for this purpose. A periodical inspection at uncertain times, on the lines followed by the chartered banks, would at least have a powerful moral influence on the staff, with beneficial results. In commercial corporations, the directors share to a certain extent with the officials the responsibility of management, and it is felt that the responsibility which must be assumed by the Superintendent is neither in the public interest nor businesslike. It is quite evident that some control of this sort should be in accordance with common custom, and might avoid disappointments hereafter.

14. Difficulties have arisen owing to lack of funds towards the end of the fiscal year. These are due to unforeseen increases in the cost of materials and labour and can be overcome by estimating rather in excess of probable requirements, provided the estimates submitted are not subsequently reduced. It is proposed to add to next year's estimates a fixed sum to cover additional work that may be ordered afterwards. It is important that arrangements should be made to avoid delaying manufacture, as any interruptions of this sort are very costly.

15. STATEMENT OF STORES MANUFACTURED AND REPAIRED AT DOMINION ARSENAL, QUEBEC, DURING THE YEAR 1905-6.

Cartridges, S. A. Ball, .303-in. cordite, Mk. VI.	9,000,200
“ “ Blank, .303-in. Black Powder Mk. III.	670,000
“ “ “ Cordite, Mk. V.	218,000
“ “ Ball, .303-in. Gallery Practice, Mk. II.	2,620,000
“ “ B. L. filled, 12-Pr. 6-Cwt. 12 $\frac{7}{16}$ -oz.	
Cordite, Size 5, Mark II.	14,284
Cartridges, S.B., empty silk cloth, 24-Pr. 3 lbs. Blank L.G.	5,000
Cartridges, B. L., filled, 5-in. Howitzer, 11 $\frac{7}{16}$ -oz. Cordite Size 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, Mark III.	675
Cartridges, S.A., Dummy Drill, Mark II.	10,000
Boxes A.S.A., Special.	6,226
“ Gallery Practice or Blank	3,263
Boxes Coal Gallery	50

6-7 EDWARD VII., A. 1907

Caps, percussion, .303-in..	5,000
Bullets, proof, .300-in..	32,160
Chests, Ross Rifle	550
Tins, mess, mounted....	2,892
Covers, cartridges, canvas, B.L., 12-Pr., 6-Cwt. 12 $\frac{7}{16}$ -oz. Cordite, Mark II....	12,312
Covers, cartridge, silk cloth, B.L., 5-in. Howitzer, 11 $\frac{7}{16}$ - oz. cordite....	495
Dogs, sawyers, cross, 12-inch.. . . .	20
“ straight, 12-inch	80
Fuzes, T. & P., No. 56, Mark IV., dummy.. . . .	100
Puffs, cordite, 4-oz., Mark I.	5,000
“ Powder, 2-oz. Mark I.	4,400
Match, quick, lbs..	180
Capstans, crab, without windlasses.. . . .	4
“ “ windlasses..	3
Plugs, armoury, converted..	8,000
Strips, rifle chests	1,580
Pins, puff powder, 4-oz.....	536
Boxes, spare parts and implements (special)	1
Wads, puff, cordite, 4-oz., Mark I.	5,000
Tubs, cleaning cartridges, Q.F.	4
Wheels, 1st Class A., No. 101.. . . .	2
Cartridges, Q.F., 12-Pr., 12-Cwt.	
Bags, shalloon....	100
Wads, felt..	70
“ Mark II	100
Cartridges, Q.F. or F.C.	
Igniters, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. F. G. or R.F.G. 2, Mark III., filled ..	100
Cases, packing, wood..	56

STORES REPAIRED.

Boxes, A.S.A., G.S.	1,956
“ Gallery Practice or Blank.. . . .	245
Wagons, sling, 6 tons, without wheels	1
Sleigh, gun, special winter transport.. . . .	1
Sights, B.L., tangent, 12-Pr., Marks II. and IV.... .	4
Cases, powder, metal lined, whole.. . . .	50
“ cordite, 100 lbs., Mark I.	179
Cart, hand, common	1

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. M. GAUDET, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Superintendent, Dominion Arsenal.